

Soldiers - 1915

Major Charles Returns To America.

Washington, D. C. Dec. 22.- Captain James Gillespie and

Lieut. William Roundtree were formally commissioned last week by Secretary of State Lansing and Dr. Ernest Lyon, Liberian Consul-General to the United States, as members of the Liberian constabulary. The ceremony took place at the State Department.

*the new Younge
12/20/15*

Captain Gillespie will take the place of Major Charles

Young who has been ordered home. He will receive \$1,600 a year with \$250 for quarters. He is a former member of the United States army.

Major Young may be placed in charge of the Haitian

constabulary should the United States Senate ratify the pending treaty between

that country and this.

THE ESCORT TO THE COLORS

*The 25th
Infantry*
Record of Battles of the Twenty-fifth Infantry
to the Pike 12/20/15

COMMANDER KENNON SPEADS

Recounts Deeds of Valor on the
Field of Battle—Field Train-
ing and Inspection

Schofield Barricks Hawaiian
Islands—The annual field training
and tactical inspection of the troops

of the Hawaiian Department ended vice is entitled to have a silver band on the pike bearing the regimental standard, for each battle or engagement in which it has participated with honor, the name of the battle, its date and place being engraved thereon.

“Recently I have caused the records to be searched and a list made of the battles in which our regiment has taken part. This list was sent to Washington and there confirmed by the War Department, which sent the bands for our colors. “As this is the first time our colors have borne their mute testimony of valor, I have ordered that it be presented to the regiment anew in order that all might see and know what these bands signify. Today therefore we have this ceremony of the “Escort to the Color.” “This regiment is of comparatively recent date, having been organized after the great Civil War. It has not therefore, the long list of battles which shows on

the beautiful ceremony, “The Escort to the Color” was held in the 25th Infantry on muster day (Oct. 31.) Colonel Lyman W. V. Kennon the regimental commander, made a splendid address on that occasion to the officers and men of the regiment. He said:

“Soldiers of the Twenty-fifth Infantry under War Department orders each regiment in our ser-

the banners of some of the other regiments, such as my former regiment, the 6th Infantry, which celebrated its one-hundredth birthday in the trenches in front of Santiago. Considering the time it has been in service, these bands show an active participation in the battles of our country which I believe is second to one. They number thirty-four, and looking at them we see that the regiment has fought against the Red man on the plains of the West, and aided in extending our civilization over the savage wildernesses of our own country, and made safe the lives of the settler. It has fought the white man in Cuba, and some who were among and of us laid down their lives that others might be free.”

“In the wilds of tropical Philippines battles were fought against the brown man, that he too might enjoy the blessings of greater liberty and be given opportunity to advance to a higher civilization.

“In all the battles we have freely exposed our lives for principle and always in a righteous cause. No man can do more than that. With this symbol of honorable service before us, may we all be inspired to higher patriotism, to honorable service, so that we may regard our regiment and its banner,—our own especial banner,—with honor and pride.”

Sergeant John H. Allen, company H. 25th Infantry, composed the following poem, which was published in the Honolulu-Star Bulletin and widely commented upon, in memory of the above event.

ESCORT TO THE COLOR

‘Tis but a banner of azure blue goes floating by,
Woven of silken threads, the nation's Coat of Arms,
A centerpiece—
The standard on the right, her stars and stripes
mount high!
And all our hopes and all our strength are these!
There is no need that we shall call them splendid;
The rings upon the pike—they tell the tale
Of victories won, of how the brave defended
That standard and those colors—and not once did fail.

Whether on Texas sun-baked plains
Or in Dakota's tumbled bad lands drear
Marching thru blinding snows and flooding rains
They met the red foe man and without fear.

To keep the peace, they stood—the ‘Men at Arms’
And answered every call their chieftain sent
They beat back forest fires from settler's farms
And held in leash the mobs on murder bent.

And when there came a call to foreign wars
Did these men falter, did they fail that day?
Look to the old men's battle scars—
And there upon the pike—San Juan and El Caney

And in the murky damps of old Luzon
They builded camp fires all the way
From Caloccan to Bamban and back, and on
Across the mountain trails unto the sea!

And everywhere they put the foe to flight,
And everywhere brought peace and happiness,
And they who first engaged them in the fight,
Returned to lay their arms down and to bless.

There is no need to call our colors splendid
The rings upon the pike—they tell the tale.
It is that we, as they who have
Shall now defend them and shall

STONE

PHILADELPHIA PRESS

NOVEMBER 1915

Patriotism of Colored Man.

To the Editor of “The Press.”

Sir:—There appeared recently an article dealing with a “movement to enlist colored men of the United States in a reserve force for use in time of war.”

I do not say their country, for who can claim a country as his own which does not respect his rights; which allows his people to be lynched, which allows his women and girls to be unprotected, which allows “Jim Crow” laws, which allows segregation in its own capital city, which allows plays and books to be seen and read exciting race hatred?

In time of peace there is nothing that the negro can do for this country, but in time of war they come for our men. For they know that in the past the black man and boy helped save this land. Black soldiers from the time the first ones left the Toure building in New Orleans in November, 1862, until April, 1865, unmindful of laughter and jeers, fought and died. Who can forget that the first blood shed in the war of the States was that of a negro and slave, by name Crispus Attucks? Who can forget San Juan Hill and Gettysburg?

The poet Boker wrote:—

“Hail them as comrades tried;
Fight with them side by side;
Never in field or tent,
Scorn the black regiment.”

Then why not make this a rule in times of peace? Why not fight for their rights? Why not hail them as neighbors? Why not have as a universal aim a government “of the people, by the people and for the people?” Then the black man and boy will step to the front and help save his country.

A. E. V.

Philadelphia, November 5, 1915.

FIFTY YEARS

The United States is probably the only country in the world that would ever think of making any distinction in its soldiery. On Wednesday, there marched up Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, the remnant of the victorious army that passed down that avenue fifty years ago. In this line were a number of black men, some with empty sleeves, others walking on crutches, others maimed and some of whom only the thought of what had happened fifty years ago, when young men in their prime, they had left home and all that was dear, to shoulder the musket and fight for freedom and a united country, to hold them up and make them strong enough to stand the fatiguing march over the old historic ground. One and all only thought

**THIS SOLDIER WANTS
PUBLIC TO KNOW WHAT
THEY ARE DOING**

The Editor,
Dear Sir:—

"On Sunday, August 22 1915, Troop "K" 10th U. S. Cavalry came in contact with a band of Mexican marauders who had crossed the international boundary line and were rounding up horses and cattle between monument 111 and 112, in the vicinity of Lochiel, Arizona. Intermediate firing then took place and in about a half hour the hills on the Mexican side were lined with Mexican soldiers. The battle lasted about an hour and one-half, so far as is known no one was injured on either side, especially on ours. As soon as this started all the white men fled to the hills and a county deputy, Henry Wood, and line rider, B. Lewis, (white) gave his rifle to one of our men. Just think of a county deputy and a U. S. line rider, who is paid \$145 a month to protect life and property on the border giving his rifle to a private in the U. S. Army who only is paid \$15 a month. This troop had only 30 men and two white officers on the firing line against five hundred Mexicans who could readily have been reinforced by at least 4,500 more in twenty minutes."

times even his own race will ignore him, but he bears all of this as would a dumb brute and will continue to do so until he has gained the last round in the ladder of fame. Some day perhaps his name will appear in the halls of fame with Hannibal the Great, L'Overture, and others who have given their life blood to protect a nation that will not honor him in peace as well as in war.

Hoping that you will favor us by publishing the above articles, I remain your friend,

HOWARD D. QUEEN,
Corpl. Troop "K" 10th
U. S. Cavalry

Philadelphia Record

31 May 1915

Negroes Hold Ser

"We should derive from Day a spirit of new independence to fight for ourselves, and demand our rights, and the gang politicians and others get off our necks," said Fred. White, a Spanish War veteran, in addressing a memorial meeting in the auspices of the Willing societies of five large colored churches, held at Varick Temple A. M. Church, Nineteenth and streets, yesterday afternoon.

The meeting was only on among the colored portion of the populace. Charles Young, W. V., No. 27, marched of music from their hall Catharine street to All Church, Seventeenth at streets, where at 4 o'clock memorial sermon was Rev. W. Spencer Carp the church and a member Commander J. C. Joro is the only colored War Veterans in P.

Robert Bryant Post, G. A. R., commanded by, listened to a sermon at night at Shiloh Baptist church, 1000 North 10th street above Eleventh, by the pastor, Rev. A. R. Robinson. This is the largest of the three colored G. A. R. posts in Philadelphia, having 47 members. Commander Levi Oberton, of

John Jackson Post, No. 27, led his feeble followers to Grace Union American Methodist Episcopal Church, Ninth and Federal streets, last night for their annual Memorial Day service, while Charles Sumner Post, No. 103, under Commander Carter, went to Wesley A. M. E. Zion Church, Fifth and Lombard streets, to hear a sermon by Rev. Cornell. The Sons of Veterans, Post No. 80, divided among the three G. A. R. posts and also attended memorial services in the evening.

Today these organizations will parade on South Broad street about 11 o'clock, after which they will take part in the grave decorations at the several cemeteries. Tonight there will be a citizens' memorial service at Varick Temple.

The colored hod carriers joint union, several hundred strong, gathered at Calvary M. E. Church, Broad and Fitzwater streets, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, where the Rev. Charles A. Findley delivered the annual sermon. Mr. Findley was himself a hod carrier in this city a few years ago.

New York Sun

16 January 1915
NEGRO REGIMENT IS
OPPOSED BY MILITARY

Association Will Advocate Repeal To-day of Bill Approved by Gov. Glynn.

ALBANY, Jan. 15.—The repeal of a bill providing for the organization of a negro regiment of the National Guard will be advocated in resolutions to be adopted to-morrow by the National Guard Association, in session here. Col. George A. Wingate, president of the association, recommends the action in a report which shows that the Adjutant-General after making an effort to muster in enough negro citizens to form the proposed colored regiment dropped the matter.

The organization of a negro regiment was bitterly opposed by the National Guard officers when ex-Gov. Sulzer signed the bill authorizing it. Gov. Whitman will attend the meeting of the association to-morrow, but he had to decline to speak at its annual banquet to-morrow night.

The "continued aggressions" of the Veteran Corps of Artillery and the Albany Burgesses Corps, commanded by Major James Otis Woodward, are severely criticised in the report of Col. Wingate who recommends that the National Guard Association adopt resolutions urging Congress to eliminate Section 3 of the Federal Militia law, which recognizes these and other social-military companies, among them the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, the Governor's Foot Guards of Connecticut and the Troy Citizens Corps. Col. Wingate refers to the Albany Burgesses Corps as the company "which made a ridiculous masco of a military ball during the Hudson-Fulton celebration and whose commandant made such a vigorous campaign to be appointed Adjutant-General a few

"It seems to me," says Col. Wingate in his report, "that the National Guard is too serious a body to be belittled by association with such organizations." The Veteran Corps of Artillery is referred to by Col. Wingate as a "wholly ridiculous body and appears so to the people who observe them in public."

"They offer themselves," says Col. Wingate, "as escorts and make themselves conspicuous at reviewing stands at all big parades and have managed to arrange for church services annually at Governors Island and to get the commanding General to issue an invitation to the commanding officers of the National Guard to attend such services that amount almost to an order."

Atlantic City, N. J.
REVIEW
MAR 10 1915

DR. MENN
USED PL
Introduces
g For Colored
al Guardsmen

March 9.—Assembly introduced several for the organization of a colored regiment of another giving to give to repairmen a lien on their bill upon the amount repaired or stored; and a Board of Freeholders to maintain roads solely at their expense; and another authorizing Freeholders to build bridges and other public facilities.

tant house bills introduced, prohibiting the sale of milk carried off the selling platform, empowering the health to prohibit the sale of milk that has been contaminated with contagious diseases; Mr. Ziegler prohibiting the sale of canned food without having on the label the date of

**PUT MONEY DUE DEAD
VETS INTO NAT'L HO**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 6.—If amendment to the postoffice appropriation bill introduced by Senator Llanerch is passed, \$500,000 due the estates of deceased colored soldiers, mines and sailors of the civil war, held in the Treasury, will be used to build a national home for aged and infirm colored people and working girls.

The Postmaster-General will supervise of the expenditure of fund, according to the provision of amendment.

PREPARING FOR WAR

The country's leading men are clamoring with frantic fervor for the United States to prepare post haste for the possible coming of war. Ex-Presidents Roosevelt and Taft are in accord in the urgent need of the nation getting ready to fight, if necessary. Admirals Fiske and Benson, deploring the country's lack of fighting conditions, have broken forth in stirring appeals. The Navy League urges to-day with three hundred leading Americans in a petition to President Wilson the investment of five hundred million dollars in a greater army and navy. Whether the war cloud now lowering upon this country's horizon, which all these see, comes from the direction of the Rising Sun or the thundering, spiked-helmet militarism of Central Europe, we do not know. We do agree, however, that this country should prepare for war, and on a large scale and at once—even if it never comes. To be weak and unprepared is to invite attack and trespass in the case of nations as well as in that of an individual. Japan is wounded by Caucasian America not only because of California but the immigration bar. Germany is aggrieved at America's attitude. In preparing to meet these emergencies these far sighted patriots are right and wise. In all this preparation, however, we respectfully submit to the Navy League and all the rest, they are overlooking a great and vital factor for the fighting—THE FIGHTERS. What would have been left of the Union armies if 178,000 black men had not been taken from the trenches and farms of the South and in coats of blue been turned against her? What would have happened to the Rough Riders and Theodore Roosevelt had there been no Tenth Cavalry? Who will be finally called upon to bear the burden in the event of war with Japan or Germany if not the black regulars and volunteers? Yet no one of these that urge preparation for war say one word about asking the several States to let down their bars against colored men joining the State Militia. None of them has evidently thought about urging the nation to enter a goodly number of colored youth at her military and naval academies. No one of these patriots has yet suggested that it would be a wise thing for the national administration to drop its efforts for a while to build up a color line, stop its inroads upon the race's rights and office holders, and make this a "white man's country" and to try, just as a matter of military preparation, to make a race of ten million citizens feel this is their country, too. It has evidently not occurred to any of them to tell the President to hasten and arouse the patriotism of colored men by appointing some of their worthy number to representative office, so that if need be they might feel, as equal citizens, they had something to die for. The greatest armament which this country can have in war is trained, satisfied, patriotic black fighters. Without them history shows this country is lost. With them the Stars and Stripes are forever safe.

In the event of war, and that which in the war sure charges atmosphere the world over, does not seem the impossibility that it did twelve or six months ago—the white militia of this country will have some military training. The black men of this country have had and are having practically no military training. We wonder in the event of war if colored citizens will be expected to shoulder arms and go to the front. For this or any other government to send out raw and unseasoned recruits to do battle against trained and veteran soldiers is not only suicidal for that government, but a high crime against the recruit. Bravery when not intelligently directed is foolhardiness. We wonder if the American people will be so criminally or ignorantly inhumane as to expect to send battalions of black volunteers to certain death and destruction in the event of war against any of the military nations of Europe or Asia. Scores of colored youths have been ambitious to go to West Point to learn the profession of military leadership, to equip themselves to lead their fellows in the event that this country should go to war. At the great military school owned by the nation and supported by the taxes of all the people—black and white alike—colored youths have been practically excluded. Scores of colored youths would seek to serve this nation, to put their lives on the altar of this nation's defense in her navy, but Annapolis, the great nationally owned and governed naval academy for this country's youth, shuts its doors in the face of the black boy of ambition. With the exception of perhaps two companies and two regiments scattered in as many States the nation in effect bars the black boy in times of peace from being trained for times of war.

Should colored men be expected to go to war and sacrifice their lives like dumb-driven cattle? **SHOULD THEY GO UN-TRAINED?** This question will rise up to haunt the American people at the hour of their direst need. If Japan or Germany should send a million trained men behind her great navy to invade America, when the nation's homes and hearth-sides were in danger of being overturned and our little regular army had been destroyed or decimated, then would not be the time to open up West Point and Annapolis to black boys, who would be lieutenants; then would not be the time to throw down the militia bars and invite the black man—the finest and bravest natural soldier the world has ever seen. If intervention becomes necessary in Mexico, soft and unseasoned colored citizen volunteers should not be expected to go into her fever-laden swamps and marshes to fight disease and destruction. If in the hour of need the colored citizen should spurn the hypocrisy and false fraternity of the American people they should remember this day. **NOW is the time for UNCLE SAM to SEND COLORED BOYS TO ANNAPOLIS AND WEST POINT! NOW is the time for the nation and the States TO GIVE COLORED MEN A SQUARE DEAL IN THE NATIONAL GUARD!**

CHICAGO PREPARES TO FORESTALL "BIRTH OF NATION"

Mayor Thompson Declares that if Any Part of Film Is Hurtful to Race It Can Not Be Exhibited in This City.

The Chicago Tribune Boston is still fighting Tom Dixon's obnoxious photo play, "The Birth of a Nation." New York was compelled to rotten egg it and other cities have had trouble with it, but Chicago enjoys the hope of not being bothered with the trouble-breeding adm. The author of this hope is Mayor Thompson himself.

What the Mayor Said.

Sunday night Mayor Thompson addressed a meeting at the Institutional Church. Toward the close of his address he said:

"Two or three days ago two representatives of a motion picture concern came to me informally and said, 'The Birth of a Nation' is to be shown at the Illinois Theater at \$2 prices, beginning May 3.

"Now, I am going to see that picture as soon as possible. If I find in it anything objectionable to my friends of this race I cannot see how the film can be shown in Chicago."

Passed by Mrs. Harrison.

The much discussed film was O. K'd a month ago by executive order after it had been viewed privately by Mrs. Carter H. Harrison, wife of the former Democratic Mayor, and Chas. C. Fitzmorris, the Mayor's secretary.

President Compliments Two Negro Regiments

WASHINGTON, April 29.—President Wilson, thru Secretary Garrison, has officially complimented the officers and enlisted men of the Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry (negroes) for their work in patrolling the Mexican border line to enforce the neutrality laws of the United States during the fighting between the Carranza and Villa forces. Several American soldiers were wounded during the engagements between the Mexican forces.

PUTTING 'EM OVER FOR WEST POINT

The Story of a Negro School Teacher Who is Fitting Officers for Uncle Sam's Army.

Ask an army officer the best way to get into West Point and the chances are about ten to one he will tell you to "go see Bruce." And if you ask him what that means, he will explain that B. K. Bruce, principal of a Negro grade school in Leavenworth, Kansas, is the most successful coacher for army and navy examinations in the country. This reputation is based on the fact that out of the hundreds he has trained in fifteen years, only three have failed to pass the rigid tests which annually baffle all but a distressingly small percentage of the candidates.

Despite the prejudice against his color, boys come to Bruce from every part of the Union and from the Philippines, Panama and other military centers. Among them are relatives of high army officers, judges, senators, even presidents, and no class is graduated from either West Point or Annapolis that does not obtain some of his pupils.

Bruce fell into the business quite by accident. One day in 1900 a man came to him whose son had received an appointment to West Point. The boy had never been to high school and had even been considerable somewhat backward in the grades. The first alternate, who was being coached by the principal of the Leavenworth High School, was in the senior class there.

"I want you to take him and see what you can do with him," the man said.

"But I've had no experience in that kind of work," Bruce demurred. "Why don't you get the high school principal to do it?"

"He's teaching the other boy," was

the reply, "and I don't care to have him work on both of them."

Bruce asked for time and after considering the matter decided to accept the task on condition that the boy be asked no questions whatever. As soon as it became generally known that Bruce was coaching the boy there came a flood of questions mixed with criticism. The father knowing nothing, told nothing. The interest became the greater for this element of mystery.

Bruce worked manfully with his pupil. He took pains to find out what he did not know and proceeded to teach him just those things. The boy had ability, he discovered, if he could only get at it. At the same time he was studying the army examinations to get a line on the requirements. He gave the boy individual instruction every evening and did everything but open up his skull and poke the knowledge in. There were times, Bruce admits, when he wished that were possible.

He had everything to gain and nothing to lose, but the general feeling that his pupil hadn't a ghost of a chance made him work the harder. No one could get any information as to what Bruce was doing. As the examinations approached the whole town became interested in the strange educational duel.

When the examination grades were published Leavenworth looked at them and gasped. The lowest mark Bruce's pupil received in any subject was 87. His opponent's highest mark was 86.

It was no trouble for Bruce to get pupils after that. He continued his policy of individual instruction and heard all recitations after school hours and at night. After a time he took up the work of preparing boys for Annapolis, where the en-

trance examinations are considered even harder than at West Point. When the ruling was made that vacant lieutenantcies might be filled from the ranks and from civil life, a wide field was opened. Bruce now has a class of ten enlisted men from Fort Leavenworth, besides his other pupils.

In a room in a bank building downtown the unique school is conducted. Bruce teaches all the subjects himself. For some of them, such as geography, history and international law, he forms small classes, but he refuses to teach mathematics to more than one at a time.

The usual term for a pupil is three months. Some, who have not had adequate preparation, stay six. The school is no child's play. Each boy is expected to study from six to eight hours during the day and recite at night. Many of them, particularly the sons of army officers, are sent to Leavenworth to be under Bruce's complete charge. They may not even go to a picture show without his permission.

"I first find out what they do and do not know," Bruce said in explaining his methods. "Then I start in and build on whatever foundation they may have." If a boy does not understand something back at the very beginning of a subject we go back and stay there until he does understand it. When one has found out how much a boy has to know to pass an examination, it is merely a matter of teaching him that much.

Which sounds simple enough until the statistics on the number of failures are consulted. So few succeeded in getting into West Point this spring, for instance, that a second examination had to be held to fill the class. The many protests against the severity of the examination have resulted in the acceptance of diplomas from certain accredited schools for entrance. The navy, however, continues to maintain its standard and as a result many congressional districts have been without a representative at Annapolis for years.

The Second Kansas District, for example, had not sent a boy there for five years until this spring. News came the other day that this year's appointee had passed with an average up in the nineties. Incidentally, he spent three months this spring studying with Bruce.

"You wanted to know what was the reason for so many failing to get through?" Bruce queried, after coming back from ringing the assembly bell at the Summer School, where he has been principal twenty-six years. "I believe it is due to some inherent fault in our school system. Finally he did go to see Bruce and told him the whole story.

"I have had pupils from every part of the country and I find them all about alike. They do not know their subjects. By that I do not mean that they have merely forgotten details, far that could be remedied by reviewing. They simply have never learned the principles, and without that knowledge no amount of brushing up can help them.

"Of course, I attribute much of my success to the individual instruction. It brings out points that a boy usually misses in a large class. There is much, too, in knowing what sort of questions are going to be asked. I'll venture to say that after studying the examinations for so long I can sit down and write out twenty questions of which ten will be asked next time. The Annapolis questions, besides being more difficult, vary more than those from West Point."

Bruce has a poor opinion of the "prep. schools" in the East which make a specialty of fitting boys for the army and navy. In order to bolster up their records he says, they send home all the boys who are in danger of failing before the examination takes place. In that way their percentage of students who pass remains high.

The fact that he is a Negro has been a great disadvantage to Bruce because of the unwillingness of parents to send their sons to him. For that reason his success has come entirely through the regularity with which all his pupils have passed. In many instances boys have gone to him only after they had sought vainly for some one else who could supply their needs.

One boy, the son of a Southern senator, came to Fort Leavenworth to find out what training he would require to get into West Point. The officers at the fort recommended that he "go see Bruce."

"He is a Negro here," they explained. "Take lessons from a nigger? Why, that's impossible."

The officers shrugged their shoulders and let him go in search of another teacher. He went to several persons in town. Each one advised to "go see Bruce." He saw various teachers, who told him of their unfamiliarity with the work and gave him the same advice.

Of the three of his pupils who have failed, one was a man who tried to enter the army from civil life without sufficient preparation. One of the others was a candidate for Annapolis and the third for West Point.

In army circles they look upon these three as the exceptions that prove the rule. They think of the scores who fall victim to those dread examinations and nod their heads wisely.

"Bruce is the one that puts them through," they say.—The Kansas City Star.

COLORED MEN TO GREET G. A. R.

Committee of 100 to Be Appointed for Entertainment of Delegates.

The colored citizens of Washington will entertain the G. A. R. delegates to the encampment, September 28.

A committee met with this object in view Saturday evening in the Twelfth street branch of the Y. M. C. A. The meeting was called by Ferdinand D. Lee, who presided, with J. M. H. Young, secretary. A letter was read from Col. John McElroy assuring the committee hearty support and cooperation of the G. A. R. department commanders and of the chairmen of the committees having in charge the arrangement for the Grand Army encampment.

The committee will increase its number to 100 to be selected from the different churches, societies and other organizations. The committee solicits the support of all friends who are in sympathy with this movement.

Soldiers - 1915

UNCLE SAM'S MEN GAVE HIM RAW DEAL

Ex-Sailor Driver Says Colored Sailors Are Not Only Discriminated
Against But Cruelly Treated in U. S. Navy

TELLS JUST HOW HE WAS SEVERELY PUNISHED

Enlisting in Government Service in 1909, Former Employee on Cruiser North Carolina and Now Harlem Resident, Commends News Article Exposing Caste Line and Writes Strong Letter.

Editor of The Amsterdam News:

Sir — Having been a constant reader of your valuable paper for at least four years and having given due notice to the grand and noble stand you take in unearthing the many injustices done our people and publishing the same, my attention was drawn to the item published in last week's edition regarding the color line drawn in the naval parade. I must confess my highest appreciation for such publication. It is sad, still none the less true, that the navy discriminates against our people in marked degrees and for no other reason than that we are colored. There was a time when a colored man could enlist in the seaman's branch of the service, in which gunnery, seamanship and wireless telegraphy are taught; in the engineer's branch, from which coal passing, firing, oiling, water-tending is learned, but in 1907 or 1908 there were no more colored men enlisted in the seaman's branch; in 1909 there were no more colored men enlisted in the engineer's branch, and in the same year our people were no longer allowed to go ashore in that known as landing parties to drill with rifles; hence the chances of our getting gun practice on the three five and six-inch guns, and turret guns as it well, was done away with entirely, and now we are only allowed to enlist as servants in what is known as the servants' branch, holding a rate that is just a step above that of a marine, which is the lowest rate to be held in any branch of the military service. Still the marine has a chance for promotion, and we have not. The rules and regulations state that a man sub-

stituting in any capacity higher than his present one, on giving satisfaction for thirty days and through the recommendation of the officer in charge of that department, should be given the rate substituted on if such vacancy prevails on the same ship, otherwise he is supposed to be given a transfer to a ship in need of such person. That, of course, is given to the other fellow. Now for a few personal injustices, or what I term raw deals, done me. I went aboard the U. S. S. North Carolina, laying in the Norfolk Navy Yard, Jan. 17, 1909, to enlist, was examined and sent below to the pantry to await the liberty party that was supposed to go ashore that night. The ship sailed the following morning for Charleston, S. C. On arriving there Saturday morning, Jan. 21, was ordered to the sick bay (hospital), aboard ship, to be re-examined, and having passed same the second time was taken to the executive officer's office and there sworn in, whereupon doing four days not regularly sworn in, for which time I received absolutely no pay. Raw Deal No. 1. After being in the service about three months the cook was taken sick. I was asked by the steward to go in the galley, since I knew how to cook; and was there two months and was then recommended for the rate of the executive officer. The executive officer told the caterer that he would see me about rating me. Was there another two months and recommended by another caterer, who was told the same thing, but I remember we were going to South America at the time and there was nothing said or done about it until we were about one day from Norfolk, homeward-bound, at which time the executive officer had his messengers go to my caterer and tell him to have me come back down in the mess. He was not rating any mess attendants. Raw Deal No. 2. I right away put in for a transfer and was refused such. Then I put in for a discharge and was refused that; then I thought I should try to make the

Wishing you and your paper God speed and a long life, I am

Yours for God and the right,

JNO. A. DRIVER,
31 W. 139th St.

HAWKINS GETS WAR MEDAL

News Correspondent and Civil War Veteran Decorated by Gov. Elizabeth, Feb. 15. — Charles Hawkins, who for many years has been active in colored C. O. P. circles, was decorated with a Government medal Friday night, in recognition of his services in the Civil War. The affair was held in the Am Boy Cafe, in Elizabeth avenue, with William Moore as master of ceremonies.

The medal, recently authorized by Act of Congress, is attractive, presenting on the obverse a likeness of Lincoln, and on the reverse the inscription, "Civil War: 1861-1865."

A letter was read from Secretary of War Garrison, in which he said that the records showed that Hawkins was commended in a general order issued by General Gilmore, commander of the Department of the Gulf, dated at Charleston, S. C., March 21, 1865, in which the colored veteran was highly praised for leading a number of his comrades in the capture of a band of Baldwin's guerillas, near Jacksonville,

WOULD ENLIST NEGROES IN HUGE STANDING ARMY

To the Editor of The Evening Mail:

—The United States to-day is facing three problems of the greatest gravity and seriousness to the future of our nation. These three problems are:

1. Preparedness for possible war,
2. The development of our natural resources, on a vaster scale than ever before, and
3. The negro problem.

These three problems can be solved by one stroke by the compulsory enlistment of every able-bodied male negro between the ages of eighteen and forty in a huge standing army. Such an army, officered, of course, by white men, could be utilized under the direction of army engineers for the carrying out of enormous projects of flood control, desert reclamation, road building, etc.

It seems to me that the advantages of this project are so obvious that it must commend itself instantly to every thoughtful mind. The negro soldier as a unit under proper direction is the best type of fighting man that we have ever developed in America. Ever since Gen. Hancock sent his famous dispatch containing these words, "The colored troops fought nobly," the negro has maintained his reputation as among the most efficient of our fighting forces. White officers who have commanded troops and squadrons in our two famous negro cavalry regiments of the regular army are unanimous in declaring that there are no better riders, no more easily disciplined troopers, no better fighters in a tight corner than these colored brothers, and that their love of, and care for, their horses is more highly developed than among white cavalymen. The same praise is meted out to the negro infantry regiments of our present military establishment by officers who have commanded them. It was a negro regiment that did the most heroic work in saving Roosevelt's Rough Riders from being cut to pieces in the battle of San Juan Hill. But I do not need to go into details of the heroic service these colored men have given to their country, to prove my point that they are the best fighting material we have available in America.

The maintenance of an army of 1,000,000 negro soldiers would cost us hardly any more than an army of white men of half that size. The negro is content, so long as he has food, clothing and a place to sleep, and plenty of hard work to do, with very much less in the way of wages and extraneous provisions for his comfort than the average white soldier.

We have confronting us in the Mississippi valley the problem of flood prevention. Preliminary plans for an enormous system of dikes and levees and channel straightening, that would not only reclaim for agriculture millions of acres that are now annually flooded, but would give a deep waterway from the lakes to the gulf, have been made by army engineers. The country has confidence in our army engineers. They built the Panama canal, where private contractors and engineers from civil life failed. Given an army of 1,000,000 negroes under competent direction and turn them loose to straighten out the kinks in the Mississippi river and build for it a channel, the banks of which it could not overflow, and we would have this problem immediately solved. We would have, too, under constant discipline, a fighting force that could be almost instantly detached from this service in an emergency and sent to the

firing line.

The government has determined upon a policy of building railroads and developing mines in Alaska. Why not let this negro army do it? The reclamation service, at great expense, is damming the canyons of the arid West to impound their waters for irrigation purposes. An army of negro labor, directed by army engineers, would do the work better and cheaper. Sooner or later, and probably very soon, the federal government will take up with renewed vigor the campaign of highway construction that was begun in the days of Thomas Jefferson and abandoned in the thirties only because of the opinion that the new invention of the steam railroad would make highways of the older day obsolete. Now, the automobile has made improved highways an imperative necessity, not only for long distance traffic, but particularly as freight feeders to the railroads, whose limitations are now well defined. How could this great work be better done than by a military force of a million or two million negro soldiers, working in regimental units, living in camps under military conditions, officered by the best men West Point can produce? Should this plan be carried out, the negro problem, which is a constant and growing one, almost automatically solves itself. The negro boy would have a career open to him to which to look forward. Instead of being a menace through habitual unemployment, or merely casual employment, the negro at once becomes the most useful servant of his country.

We need not fear militarism or the dominance of the army over the civil government under such a condition as this. Only by the most gigantic conspiracy among the officers could a military organization on this basis usurp the civil power. And such an army as this would go far to take away the glamour that has surrounded military service in the past, and make it appear in the minds of our young men what it really is—a necessary job of manual labor.

I am the better qualified to discuss the question of national defense and preparedness in that I have personally done my full duty to my country in this respect and am now past the age when I can be called to serve with the colors should we engage in another war.

I would greatly appreciate an expression of editorial opinion upon this suggestion.

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Soldiers' Thanksgiving in Hawaii.

Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. — On Thanksgiving Day Co. F of the 25th U. S. A. Infantry, stationed at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii, gave a dinner which will be long remembered by those who were fortunate enough to be present. Many good things for the inner man were served, the menu consisting of the following: Celery, olives, sweet pickles, fresh lettuce, young onions, oyster soup, crackers, roast turkey, oyster dressing, cranberry sauce, garnished ham with currant jelly, roast leg of mutton with parsley sauce, cream corn, June peas, boiled cabbage, candied sweet potatoes, shrimp and potato salad, bread and butter, assorted pies, assorted cakes, apples, oranges, bananas, assorted candy, cigars, beer.

Following is the roster of the company:

Officers—Captain Jas. M. Loud, First Lieutenant Charles H. Rich, Second Lieutenant Raymond C. Baird.

Non-Commissioned Officers—Elijah Reynolds, first sergeant; Charles W. Owens, quartermaster sergeant; James Lindsey, Oscar Morgan, Early Carson, Byrd McD. Hart, John H. Pearson and Wilbert Moody, sergeants; Benjamin H. Mills, John Owsley, George H. Buckner, Thomas Parker, George W. Fearington, Thomas Dunnings, Marshall Meadows, William Thomas and Percy T. Knorr, corporals; Thomas Barkley,

Officer; Abraham L. Fuller and Thos. J. Joyner, cooks; James H. Pratt and Birl White, musicians.

Privates—Shelby Allison, Hershall Andrews, William Q. Armstead, Willie Atkins, Walter W. Bailey, Alfonzo Bell, Henry Bennor, Charley Bess, John M. Blakely, Charley Bradley, Coleman E. Braxton, David C. Broadus, Evans Brown, John Brown, Leslie D. Butler, Richard Carter, Richard Challenger, Benjamin A. Crushon, Arthur Davis, Bert Davis, Frank L. Dawson, Stephen Dowdell, Frank Draper, Edgar E. Edmondson, William E. Ellebee, Jack Ellis, Alfred M. Fletcher, Eugene R. Flippings, Denver Frasier, Kenneth Fry, Walter L. Gabourel, Dave D. Gaines, Earl Gilmer, James D. Gladney, George J. Glover, John H. Goode, Eugene E. Hall, Louis J. Hannas, Ananias Harris, Gusta Hazelwood, Herbert A. Holmes, Frank Howard, Richard M. Huffine, Frank James, Allen Johnson, Henry Johnson, John Johnson, Morton Johnson, William Jones, Martin Kenoly, Edward L. Lawson, Robert Lindsey, Clarence B. Lockridge, Rupert Lowry, Joe Manning, Merritt McCain, Rufus W. McClain, Benjamin McGee, Joe McMoore, Pat McWhorter, James R. Martin, Joseph Mitchell, Alexander Morris, John N. Morris, Will N. Morrow, Jose Morton, Preston S. Munford, William Murchison, Peter E. Murphy, Oscar Newell, Bert Palmer, Ernest Parks, Frank Perkins, Clifton Pooser, Leonidas Prewett, James H. Price, Alvin Pugh, Walter Radford, Fred Ragland, George Reed, Julius Reid, Horace Rhodes, Chester Risby, Alfred Scales, Ira Scott, Lubie Shelton, Clinton Shelton, Henry Shields, Fred L. Shipley, Millard T. Simms, Alexander Smikle, Charles Smith, Stanley Smith, Will Smith, Henry L. Staton, Warren Stewart, George St. George, Henry L. Summers, Eldridge Taylor, Edward Thomas, Sidney Threest, Benjamin Turner, Robert L. Tyson, Albert Wagner, Layton Ware, Oscar Ware, Raymond Ware, Fred Washington, James Washington, Paul Washington, Robert eatherly, Jesse Webster, Calvin Wilson, Elijah Wilson, Renzy Whitney, William J. White, Albert Williams, James Wilkes, Willie Woods and Luke Wyche.

MILITARY RECORD OF ISAAC BAILEY

Served In Ninth and Tenth
United States Cavalry.

AWARDED MEDAL OF HONOR

Spanish-American War Veteran Who
Was With Roosevelt and His Rough
Riders at Battle of San Juan Hill
Previously Fought Against Indians In
Many Engagements.

Omaha, Neb.—The Spanish-American war brought the Negro race into prominence and placed its name in history as perhaps no other event had since the civil war. Reference to the Ninth and Tenth United States cavalry and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth United States infantry is always a source of pleasure to any member of the race. They fought bravely and, in the language of a noted prizefighter, "brought home the bacon."

Among the men who were classed as heroes at that time is Quartermaster Sergeant Isaac Bailey, who is retired on pay after thirty years' service. He is enjoying life in his beautiful residence in one of the best sections of Omaha.

Sergeant Bailey ranks with those who saved the rough riders and left to America Theodore Roosevelt. He was near Colonel Roosevelt when his horse was shot from under him. He was on the firing line and in the advance guard that planted on San Juan hill Old Glory. He has made his record, and of him the race is proud. He is a native of Texas and at an early age desired to be a soldier. He took delight in organizing the boys into military companies and drilling them with sticks for guns. Just as soon as he was old enough he applied at a recruiting office for an opportunity to join a regiment of soldiers. This was granted him July 10, 1883, when he enlisted in the Ninth cavalry.

Just a little more than a year after his enlistment he was required to do actual duty, because he was assigned to do scout duty December, 1884, after Indians who had murdered two families near the Rio Grande river in Mexico. He was in the campaign of 1885 and 1886 against Geronimo and his band of desperading Apache Indians. Concerning this the report of the detachment commander says: "Aug. 28, 1886, First Sergeant Isaac Bailey and Corporal Richard Miller, Troop B, Tenth cavalry, for their courage and determination in a very daring effort to capture an Indian outlaw on the San Carlos reservation were recommended by Lieutenant J. B. McDonald, who was an eyewitness." There also followed another special mention of bravery and special service in Arizona in pursuit of hostile Indians in 1887. Sergeant Bailey was recommended for a certificate of merit by Lieutenant C. P. Johnson. July 9, 1888, he was honorably discharged.

No time was lost by Mr. Bailey, because July 10 he re-enlisted and was on scout with General Corbin settling Moqui Indian troubles at Keenes canyon, Arizona. July 9, 1893, he was again honorably discharged by expiration of service. He immediately enlisted for another term. It was in this term that he forged to the front and

made his reputation as a soldier. He was in the following engagements: Las Guasimas, June 24, 1898; went to Santiago, July 1 to 17, 1898. July 9, 1898, while in the trenches before Santiago de Cuba, by expiration he was again discharged with the same word, "Excellent."

Sergeant Bailey showed conspicuous gallantry in assault on Spanish intrenchments in Santiago de Cuba July 1, 1898. He was commended and received a medal of honor.

Every time Sergeant Bailey was discharged he re-enlisted again until the final discharge, when he was retired. It is interesting to note the events in his career as a soldier. Here are some of them:

As courier he carried a dispatch from Fort Thomas, Ariz., to Willow Creek, thence to Fort Apache, Ariz., a distance of 130 miles in seventeen hours; he rode from Dunlap's ranch, on the Yavapai river, to Fort Thomas, thence to San Carlos, Ariz., a distance of eighty-five miles, in twelve hours; he rode from Fort Apache to San Carlos by trail, a distance of sixty-five miles, in ten hours.

QUESTIONS THE COLORED MAN'S RIGHT TO ENLIST

What Would Be the Most Appropriate
Stand for the Colored Man to Assume
in Case the United States
Went to War?

Editor Amsterdam News.

Sir: Let us take a broad and comprehensive view of this question and the many questions arising from it affecting us directly and indirectly.

Against their will the first slaves were brought to this country in 1619 and sold at Jamestown, Va. Until the traffic was forbidden in 1842 many thousands followed. To-day their descendants, including the different crosses and admixtures of Caucasian and Indian blood, number probably ten to twelve millions—quite a fractional part of the country's total population, and a very considerable part when we take into accounting the many millions of aliens and naturalized citizens in this grand body politic, whose loyalty at best is an unknown quantity, should our country be forced to fight for its existence against the armed hordes of Europe or Asia.

We can muster well over a million men, physically fit, between 18 and 45—a force not to be ignored. We can lay claim to being true Americans. We know not of, nor lay claim to, any foreign country, king, prince or potentate. All the customs and traditions connecting us with any other land have long since disappeared.

How many of our so styled superior, divine right white citizens, among the native element, have stopped to think that they may be forced some day to come to us in their dire need and distress to help save the liberties of this country which they have left no stone unturned to secure only unto them-

selves? Do they realize the injustice of the past and present, with no break discernable in the clouds obscuring the future of our hopes? Even the nearest and vilest white emigrant, who lands on our shores, from the very day his feet touches our soil, is accorded rights and privileges denied us since 1619, though our people worked faithfully for them (without remuneration from 1619 to 1865), even sacrificing their lives in their defense, and in so many, many cases under-studied, I may say, the refinement of cruelty. The labor of our men, the virtue of our women, have all been sacrificed to their insatiable lust. My charges are only too true. The following instances of a great many that may be cited proves my contention: Cotton the great staple of the Southland where the great masses of my people still live, has built up untold wealth for the nation. Sad but true, the man whose labor made this possible, never shared in the general prosperity. For the rest of my charge, how few among is resemble, even remotely, the native African?

How have we repaid them?

Answering this question shows on what a narrow base their boasted superiority rests, to wit:

In the darkest days of our history we furnished thousands of heroes in the defense of this country—their country.

Crispus Attucks was among the first to give his life for their liberties and rights at the Boston massacre. Many thousands followed him during the revolutionary war; our boys served under Perry at Lake Erie; Jackson at New Orleans; at Fort Pillow they were massacred to a man, and does not some still point a finger at the gallant charge up San Juan Hill?

Let us look at this much vaunted freedom that came to us in 1865. How many of us have calmly and dispassionately looked at it in its true light? Do we realize it came as a war measure? That Lincoln saw it as the only way out of a desperate situation, rather than following the impulses of magnanimity, or a desire to do justice to us as a people?

An adept in statesmanship, do you think he overlooked the advantage of taking the slaves out of the field, clothing him in the Union blue as soldiers, which he did to the number of three hundred thousand (300,000), thereby adding more enemies to the Confederate cause, and incidentally depleting the Confederate armies by forcing them to send soldiers to the farms, deserted by the slaves, to feed their people?

G. W.

NEGRO SOLDIERS PRAISED.

President Wilson has performed an act of simple justice in instructing Secretary of War Garrison officially to commend the manner in which the negro troops performed their duties along the Mexican border. This policy contrasts very favorably with the course pursued by President Roosevelt in placing an undeserved stigma upon several hundred negro soldiers because a few of their number committed an unwarrantable offense.

These are days when negroes in any walk of life are not over-burdened with bouquets tossed their way, and this fact makes all the more notable and gratifying the act of the president in taking cognizance of the faithful and efficient performance of their duty by the negro cavalymen entrusted with an arduous task.

The negro has always been a good soldier. Perhaps as a race he needs the rigor of military discipline to make amends for qualities which he lacks. For obvious reasons, he has not the initiative of the white man. Centuries of servitude, however, have made him amenable to such restraint as is imposed in military service and gives unhampered exercise to those virtues of courage, loyalty, patriotism and devotion to duty which are not confined to any race or color or class. Wholly apart from any racial considerations, the negro has always reflected credit upon himself when he has worn the uniform of the American army. His bravery has been tested countless times and never in vain. The very president who visited upon the troops at Brownsville such flagrant injustice is very generally conceded to owe his military honor, if not his life itself, to the heroism of the "Black Legion" at San Juan.

President Wilson, a Southerner and a Democrat, is to be admired for rising above the pettiness of section and party in order to give justice where justice is due. He can have no selfish ends to achieve thereby. In fact, he may be subjected to some criticism for violating the traditions of the South and of the Democracy—though, for the matter of that, Southerners never withhold from the negro praise for such abstract virtues as are involved in the performance of duty, social or political, if no issues are raised thereby.

Negroes as a race might well emulate the qualities which their soldiers have always displayed, for many a vexing problem might thus be mitigated if not solved entirely. At least they would be doing their full duty in every relation they sustain toward their fellowmen—and that is a lesson which the representatives of every race might learn with profit.

Soldiers-1915

GOVERNORS ON COLORED MILITIA

Executives of Several States Tell Why They Have or Have Not Blacks as National Guardsmen.

Some time ago we sent the following letter to the governors of various states concerning the organization of a colored militia:

Topeka, Kans., June 12, 1915.

My Dear Governor:

As there are several thousand colored men in your state, out of that number a good many would like to serve as state militiamen; but through prejudice or neglect on the part of the officers of the state, the colored people are being neglected and have never been allowed to form a battalion or regiment.

Are you in favor of the formation of a colored battalion or regiment officered by colored men? Will you use your influence by recommending to the next legislature to make suitable preparation for appropriation to bring about this result?

Very respectfully,

THE TOPEKA PLAINDEALER.

Below are some answers received, while some did not answer. As will be noted, some of the letters evaded the main issue while others spoke highly of the subject and endorsed the idea.

STATE OF INDIANA.

The Adjutant General's Office,
Indianapolis.

June 29, 1915.

FROM: The Adjutant General, State of Indiana.

TO: Nick Chiles, Editor Topeka Plaindealer, Topeka, Kans.

SUBJECT: Colored Militia Company in Indiana.

1. Your letter of June 12th to the Governor has been handed to the writer for answer.

2. The first paragraph of this

letter concerning the prejudice and neglect of the officers of the state is evidently in error, as an examination of the state constitution will show you that no funds are available to pay any militia except as it contains white male citizens.

3. It is believed that the constitution must be changed before your questions can be properly answered.

By order of the Governor.

F. L. BRIDGES.

STATE OF TEXAS.

Adjutant General's Department,
Austin,

June 24, 1915.

From: The Adjutant General, State of Texas.

To: Nick Chiles, Editor The Topeka Plaindealer.

Subject: Colored State National Guardsmen.

1. Receipt of your letter of the 16th instant is acknowledged.

2. Would advise that the sentiment in Texas is such that would not permit the organization of colored troops as National Guardsmen.

JNO. A. McQALMONT,
Acting The Adjutant General.

STATE OF COLORADO.

Office of the Adjutant General,
Denver.

June 21, 1915.

Mr. Nick Chiles, Editor, The Topeka Plaindealer, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of June 12, 1915, to the Governor of Colorado, has been referred to the Military Department. Relative to the organization of colored troops for the State of Colorado, the undersigned has at several times made a careful study of the matter, and has only lately

taken up the question of the enlistment of enough colored men to constitute a battery of field artillery. There was a company of infantry composed entirely of colored men, white or colored men, or both, for at one time in the National Guard of Colorado, but a great difficulty was experienced in securing competent officers for it and it was finally disbanded. Naturally certain difficulties would arise in the way of an armory which would require organization among the colored people and would lend my influence to that end. I am advised by the Adjutant General that there is no appropriation available at this time for the organization of any additional companies, and it would be necessary to await the next session of the Legislature before anything could be done along this line.

Very truly yours,

H. W. HATFIELD.

Mr. Nick Chiles, Editor, The Topeka Plaindealer, Topeka, Kansas.

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Adjutant General's Office,
Harrisburg.

June 23, 1915.

Mr. Nick Chiles, Editor Topeka Plaindealer, Topeka, Kansas.

My Dear Sir:

Your letter of June 16th to the Governor of Pennsylvania, in re colored men in the State Militia, has been by the Governor referred to this office for consideration and reply.

Replying thereto, I beg to say:

(a) The State of Pennsylvania had colored organizations in the State Militia up to the year 1899, when the colored organization at that time became so inefficient that it was necessary to disband it, and since that time there has been no colored organization in the National Guard of Pennsylvania, but colored men are enlisted in many of the companies of the Guard.

(b) It is not necessary to have any legislation on this subject. The laws now in force authorize the Governor of the State to organize and to maintain the State Militia, but it does not confine such militia to either white or colored men. The only thing that is taken into consideration is citizenship and efficiency. There is no opportunity at

present time, and there has been none taken up the question of the enlistment of enough colored men to constitute a battery of field artillery. There was a company of infantry composed entirely of colored men, white or colored men, or both, for at one time in the National Guard of Colorado, but a great difficulty was experienced in securing competent officers for it and it was finally disbanded. Naturally certain difficulties would arise in the way of an armory which would require organization among the colored people and would lend my influence to that end. I am advised by the Adjutant General that there is no appropriation available at this time for the organization of any additional companies, and it would be necessary to await the next session of the Legislature before anything could be done along this line.

Very respectfully,

JOHN CHASE,

The Adjutant General.

STATE OF KANSAS.

Arthur Capper, Governor, Topeka.

June 17, 1915.

Honorable Nick Chiles, Editor The Topeka Plaindealer, Topeka, Kansas.

My Dear Mr. Chiles:

Speaking for the Governor, I beg to say to you, in reply to your letter of June 12th, that the present status of the National Guard of Kansas was established prior to his term of office or that of any of the present officers of the Military Department, and that in so far as he is concerned and, I believe, in so far as the officers of the Military Department are concerned, there has been no disposition to show prejudice against the colored race in the organization of these troops.

The State has, at the present time, its full quota of troops authorized under the regulations. We cannot organize any additional troops at this time.

Should it develop that Congress at the coming session should deem it advisable to provide for more extensive dissemination of military training and that it should be the desire of the President that Kansas maintain a larger quota of civilian soldiers the Governor would be glad to confer with representative men of your race relative to what could be done in the way of establishing organizations such as you suggest.

Very truly yours,

CHAS. H. SESSIONS,

Secretary to the Governor.

STATE OF MISSOURI.

The Adjutant General's Office,
City of Jefferson.

June 21, 1915.

Mr. Nick Chiles, Editor Topeka

Dear Sir:

Your letter of June 12th to the Governor of Ohio has been referred to me for reply.

I do not know where your information comes from to justify your making the statement "through prejudice or neglect on the part of the officers of the state, the colored people are being neglected and have never been allowed to form a bat-

Plaindealer, Topeka, Kansas.

Dear Sir:

Your favor of the 16th instant to the Governor of Missouri has been turned over to this office for attention by his Secretary as his Excellency is absent just at present.

I regret to inform you that on account of the raise in railroad rates and other very largely increased expenditures of the National Guard, we are scarcely able to maintain the organizations we now have. The Adjutants General of the United States are endeavoring to get Government assistance in the shape of the Militia Pay Bill which, if passed, will afford great relief. At present, however, there is no hope for an increase in the number of organizations of any kind in the National Guard of this State.

Respectfully,

JNO. B. O'MEARA,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA.

Executive Department, Charleston.

6th July, 1915.

My Dear Mr. Chiles:

I hope you will pardon my delay in acknowledging receipt of your letter of June 12th, in reference to the organization of a company of State militia, to be composed of colored citizens of the State.

I am always friendly to and anxious to co-operate with any movement that will have for its purpose the betterment of the colored people. I feel that the leaders, as well as the rank and file of your race in this State, will agree with me when I say this. I do not think there is any cause for complaint among the colored people of the State on account of the treatment that I have rendered them during my administration.

I should be glad to see a military movement, applying to the State of Ohio either through the press, by letter or otherwise, it is suggested that you make immediate proper retraction thereof.

BEN W. HOUGH,
The Adjutant General.

Nick Chiles, Editor, Topeka Plaindealer, Topeka, Kansas.

STATE OF ARKANSAS.

Executive Chamber, Little Rock.

June 18th, 1915.

Nick Chiles, Editor, Topeka, Kan-

sas.

Sir:

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., and have carefully noted the contents thereof. I am not inclined to militarism and I know that the people of Arkansas agree with me since our National Guard is composed of only two regiments of infantry.

Until our Guard gets on a better footing, I will not be in favor of increasing it even by the addition of colored troops.

Yours truly,

GEO. W. HAYS.

STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Executive Department, Springfield.

June 18, 1915.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 12th instant, in which you say: "There are several thousand colored men in Illinois, and out of that number a good many would like to serve as State militiamen, but through prejudice or neglect on the part of the officers of the State, the colored people are being neglected and have never been allowed to form a battalion or regiment in this State."

You are grievously in error in the matter. A colored regiment in the Illinois National Guard has been in existence for several years. Two years ago, upon my recommendation, a generous appropriation was made for the building of a new armory for the Eighth Regiment, which is composed entirely of colored men.

Very truly yours,

E. F. DUNNE.

Mr. Nick Chiles,
The Topeka Plaindealer, Topeka, Kansas.

We like the tone of the excellent letter from the governor of West Virginia: it is commendatory and helpful to the race, and will give inspiration. He speaks out fairly and boldly on the matter and shows that he is governor of all the people.

The adjutant general of Mississippi, to whom the governor referred the letter, evades the main issue. He sid-sepped a little, for what reason we do not know. It may be for the lack of information of the past heroic deeds performed by colored men on the battle-fields, or it may be

colorphobia.

The governor of Kansas's private secretary answered for the governor and says he would be glad to do something along this line but we see no reason why if a white regiment was mustered out that a colored regiment could not be substituted and not wait on the president for a large quota; but Kansas is all right and can be relied upon to do the right thing at the proper time.

The Adjutant General of Colorado answered for the governor of that state and dodged behind the wall by saying it was difficult to secure competent officers. I presume they find that in any military organization at times, but if a diligent search was made it would be no trouble to find competent colored men to officer colored troops. Now, of course, he makes an excuse that handling them on account of lack of funds which is lame and would not hold good in case of war between this and other nations, the colored men would be drafted as much as the white man and therefore should be given proper consideration.

Of course old Texas, which is next to hell and represents the devil and his angels, is always against the organization of colored men. We did not expect anything different from her governor or the adjutant general.

Old Mexico is handling Texas rangers like little kids and also her state militia. I notice the governor is now hollering like a coyote and calling on Uncle Sam for help. We have two regiments of regulars on the borders who are acting as a stone wall for the protection of the governor and his white state militia, who they say the sentiment is so strong that they could not stand

for colored troops as national guardsmen. We remember at one time that McDonald with his Texas rangers said he could take two buckets of water and charge on hell. We would like to know where

are his rangers and his water, and why is he now dodging behind the colored troops to protect him from Villa and Caranza—evidently they had him cut off from his well. This makes the governor and his adjutant general and state a laughing stock concerning the organization of

colored troops as national guards-on the part of the governor of Arkansas. There are plenty of intelligent colored men in Texas who would lead that charge on hell with two buckets of water and take hell if ordered to do so and would not dodge behind some white troops and play the baby act as the governor and his white troops are now doing.

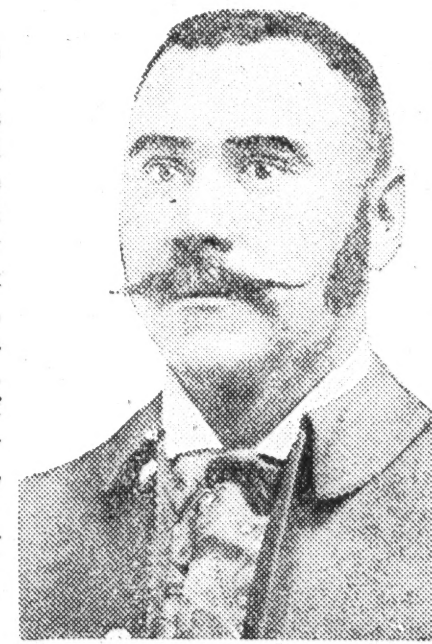
The letter from the governor of Illinois is plain and courageous and shows that his heart is in the right place and that he is governor of all the people and believes in giving everybody a fair show.

Indiana should get busy and strike out the words "white male citizen," as there has never been a time in the history of America that the colored man has not been called to defend her honor. I hope the colored politicians of the state will see to it that the party that they support will see that this is struck out. We are surprised at Indiana, a western state, allowing such a clause to remain in the constitution.

We apologize to the governor of Ohio, as his adjutant general's letter says that Ohio has a battalion, while we did not make the statement that she did not have a colored battalion, we had not heard much of them, and also wanted the sentiment of that state.

Pennsylvania's adjutant general speaks as though the colored soldiers were inefficient and had to be disbanded. We would advise the adjutant general to try it again, probably they did not organize the right class of colored men. As a rule the white man when he wants to do something to promote the interests of the colored people, looks for the inferior class with which to do it. We hope the adjutant general will make a special effort to organize and equip a colored regiment, as there are enough colored men in the city of Philadelphia to equip two or three regiments and there is always plenty of money to organize white militia, but when it comes to colored men there is always some excuse about funds. They should get out from under that and let the prejudice subside, as the colored soldier will be needed one of these days.

The governor of Arkansas is very mild about militarism and we judge from the tone of the letter that he would not be in favor of putting new additional regiment in a state until a conflict would arise between the nations, and if so, then the colored people would be in demand and probably the first called upon to act



SERGEANT ISAAC BAILEY.

REPORT, MILITARY

JOURNAL

JUL 8 1915

TRIBUTE TO THE NEGRO

General B. F. Butler in a speech in 1874.

It became my painful duty to follow in the track of that charging column, and there, in a space not wider than the clerk's desk and 300 yards long, lay the dead bodies of 542 of my colored comrades, fallen in defense of their country, who had offered up their lives to uphold its flag and its honor as a willing sacrifice; and as I rode along among them, guiding my horse this way and that way, lest he should profane with his hoofs what seemed to be the sacred dead, and as I looked on their bronzed faces upturned in the shining sun, as if in mute appeal against the wrongs of the country for which they had given their lives, whose flag had only been to them a flag of stripes, on which no star of glory had ever shone for them—feeling I had wronged them in the past and believing what was the future of my country to them—among my dead comrades there, I swore to myself a solemn oath—"May my right hand forget its cunning and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth if I ever fail to defend the rights of those men who have given their blood for me and my country that day and for their race forever."

Soldiers - 1915

Colored Veterans Honor Retired Army Man

Death Revives Story of Famous Exploit

The Los Angeles Times
Former Fighters Will Renam
Camp as Mark of Esteem
for Popular Man

By Eloise Bibb Thompson

At the banquet to be given Tuesday evening in Los Angeles at Patriotic hall by the colored camp of the United States war veterans, much homage will be paid to John R. Lynch, retired colored major in the United States army, after whom the department will be named on the reception of its new charter. There are only two colored military departments in the United States controlled entirely by colored officers, one known as the Department of Columbia, consisting of eight regularly organized camps with a territorial jurisdiction embracing all states west of the Mississippi river; the other as the Department of the Potomac, an eastern division. Two new camps are being organized, one in Seattle, Wash., the other in El Paso, Tex. The aggregate membership of colored veterans in the United States is, at the present time, about 20,000; the Civil war veterans dying annually at the rapid rate of 30,000, there will soon be none left but the Spanish-American war veterans and those of the Mexican insurrection.

This department of Spanish war veterans in Los Angeles, with a membership of eighty-six, was organized six years ago. It is the duty of this camp to aid all sick members and to give a military burial to the deceased. Many of these comrades are men of opportunity, having graduated from colleges such as Harvard, and Howard universities; all are property owners, their activities being that of real estate agents, doctors, lawyers, merchants and janitors. Some of these veterans are on the retired list—ex-Union soldiers, while others have served in the Spanish-American war and the Mexican insurrection, the officers of the camp being: Howard M. Morris, commander; William Qualls, senior vice-commander; Abraham Hill, junior vice-commander; Frank W. Butler, adjutant; William Reynolds, quartermaster; Edward Patrick, officer of the day, and Stephen Francis, officer of the guides.

Officer Is Popular

The admiration that these comrades have always felt for the service that Major Lynch has rendered his country is shown, not only in the fact that they have decided to name their camp after him, but also in the pains that they have taken to honor him at their coming banquet. His biography will be given at that time, a history both interesting and re-

markable. Although born in Louisiana about the first martyr in the cause of American independence, to the four regiments of negro troops whose he-life in Natchez, Miss., where he was appointed justice of the peace for Adams county by General Ames, and later military governor of the same state.

In 1869 Major Lynch was elected to the legislature for a term of two years, and re-elected in 1871, serving the last term as speaker of the house. He also served three terms of two years each as a member of congress, and was sent as a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1872, 1884 (when he acted as temporary chairman), 1888, 1892 and 1900. He was a member of the Republican national committee for four years, and made auditor of the treasury for the navy department under the Harrison administration. Acting as paymaster in the Spanish-American war and in the regular army in 1901, appointed captain in 1906, Major Lynch finally retired five years later and has devoted his leisure time to the writing of works dealing with reconstruction. Major Lynch was in Los Angeles some two months ago and entertained several large audiences with his Reminiscences of Reconstruction.

Colored Hero Dies

The April number of the Crisis, a record of the darker races, chronicles the recent death of a colored hero of the war of the rebellion, Robert Smalls, of Beaufort, South Carolina, who in 1862 became pilot of a steamer known as the Planter, a special dispatch boat of Confederate officers. One night when all the officers were ashore, Smalls and his crew of eight colored men seized the boat and ran it to the Union fleet, which, on seeing this Confederate steamer, prepared to fight, but soon discovered at the hoisting of the white flag that the United States government had, by the heroic feat of the colored pilot and his crew, received a boat which, with its property, was valued at something like \$75,000. After the war, Smalls became a member of the state constitutional convention and held office as state representative and state senator. He was also brigadier-general of the South Carolina militia. He was elected to congress and served as representative in the Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth congresses. President McKinley appointed General Smalls collector of the port of Beaufort, a position which he held until the close of the past year. He died a few days ago, leaving a large number of descendants. The readiness of the black man to respond to this country's call to arms has been exhibited in every war that the United States has waged;

from the days of Crispus Attucks, the first martyr in the cause of American independence, to the four regiments of negro troops whose heroic service in the battle of San Juan Hill brought forth genuine admiration from Colonel Roosevelt and other returned heroes.

Two little colored girls of fortune, the legislature for a term of two years, and re-elected in 1871, serving the last term as speaker of the house. He also served three terms of two years each as a member of congress, and was sent as a delegate to the national Republican conventions of 1872, 1884 (when he acted as temporary chairman), 1888, 1892 and 1900. He was a member of the Republican national committee for four years, and made auditor of the treasury for the navy department under the Harrison administration. Acting as paymaster in the Spanish-American war and in the regular army in 1901, appointed captain in 1906, Major Lynch finally retired five years later and has devoted his leisure time to the writing of works dealing with reconstruction. Major Lynch was in Los Angeles some two months ago and entertained several large audiences with his Reminiscences of Reconstruction.

A magazine goes to press her wealth is multiplied. Rich wells are drilling and barrels of oil by the thousand add to her daily income. Perhaps the kindest thing fortune has done for her is this: she has put the pot o' gold in sturdy, capable hands. A guardian and a lawyer look at Sarah with kindly eyes: one of them said the other day, "Things will be speedily changed, the family will be made comfortable, and Sarah will be put in a good school. She will be given the very best education she will take."

Dr. Booker T. Washington of Tuskegee institute is being considered for a member of the International Jury of Awards in connection with the Panama-Pacific International exposition, the highest honor an exposition can bestow upon a citizen. The following letter has been sent to Dr. Washington signed by Alvin E. Pope, chief departments of education and social economy:

"Dr. Booker T. Washington—The highest honor an international exposition can bestow upon a citizen of any country is to make him a member of the International Jury of Awards. I wish to have your permission to nominate you as a member of the International Jury on groups 10 and 10-A in the department of education. The jury will convene May 3, 1915. The work must be completed within twenty days. I think, however, that the work for these groups can be completed in eight or ten days. For your information, I wish to

state that your traveling expenses to and from San Francisco, including railroad fare on ordinary express on a round-trip basis, together with a charge for lower Pullman berth, will be paid, and in addition, five dollars per diem will be allowed for sustenance and gratuities while en route, and five dollars per diem for each day your services are required and employed in jury duty. If you can grant me this permission, kindly wire collect."

Through a desire to work out a specified kind of life by laboring in fellowship, a few of the former colored residents of the national capital established, some few years ago, a colored community but fourteen miles from Washington city. These people, for the purpose of building a town, formed what was then known as, "The Lincoln Land and Improvement Company of Washington, D. C.," which was duly incorporated and chartered with a capital stock of \$200,000. Many sites were taken into consideration, but the beautiful tract of land on the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis electric railroad, was finally purchased, surveyed, graded, and the future city, located in Maryland, was christened Lincoln. With a desire toward laying the foundation for spacious thoroughfares, streets were made fifty, sixty and seventy feet wide, while the building lots measure fifty by one hundred fifty feet deep. These lots are sold under a title, building and improvement bond with a provision that should the purchaser die while making his payments a deed shall issue to the decedent's family or heirs without further payment. There are, at the present time, a goodly number of residences in Lincoln and a few being constructed, as well as a hotel, church, a brickyard, and a small department store. There is a complete water system that furnishes spring water under pressure to all the homes.

There are about a hundred or more towns and settlements scattered over the country, that are populated and governed entirely or nearly so by colored people, one of which is in California, named after the late Col. Allen Allensworth, a former chaplain in the United States army. The largest of these towns is situated in Boley, Okla., said to be one of the most progressive of small communities in the west.

On Thursday evening, April 1st, a class in equitation had their graduating exercises in the riding hall at Fort Leavenworth, this exercise and other functions in the riding hall have always been considered public affairs which all enlisted men and their families have heretofore attended without discrimination until the above date, when an order was issued by the detachment commander which struck us all like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, stating that all enlisted men (colored) with their families and friends, must not occupy the same part of the balcony with the white enlisted men and their families. Heretofore all enlisted men have used the same part of the building indiscriminately. Two other facts which make the order more embarrassing are, first, we have charge of the riding hall as regards to its care; second, we were detailed as ushers to segregate ourselves. Now we are well aware of the fact that such orders are not or have not heretofore been approved of by the War Department, but as enlisted men we have no chance of reaching the War Department only through military channels, and that is out of the question in this case. Hence we make this appeal through your paper. We consider our condition even worse than the Brownsville affair. There may or may not have been some excuse for the treatment accorded the soldiers at Brownsville from a military point of view; it could have been for discipline, but in this case it is quite different. No one can accuse discipline as the cause of this order. We have been here since the organizing of this detachment and we have our first time to have any trouble with any soldiers of the post or civilians of the city.

Now, Mr. Editor, you can find the above statement true by asking any member of Detachment No. 2, colored.

Thanking you in advance for your space and hoping other papers will copy, I remain Yours Respectfully.

A SUBSCRIBER FOR THE TIMES
Leavenworth, Kan., April 2 1915.

COLORED VETERANS TO BE HONOR GUESTS

Mass Meeting and Memorial
Service Scheduled for Next
Sunday Afternoon—Many Organizations to Participate.

Members of the Martin R. Delaney Post of the G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief Corps will be the guests of the

Negro Soldiers Segregated,
To The Times:
Please allow me space in your valuable paper to make it known to the ten million negro citizens of this country, what we consider the greatest humiliation we have had to undergo as soldiers since the Brownsville affair.

other colored citizens of Indianapolis at a mass meeting and memorial service in the auditorium of the colored Y. M. C. A. Building, under the auspices of the Pastors' Council and the Baptist Ministerial Alliance next Sunday afternoon. In the morning the various pastors will call their congregations of the services of the colored soldier and take an offering for the local organization.

Gurley Brewer to Speak.

The Rev. H. L. Herod, chairman of the committee on arrangements, will preside at the afternoon service and the address will be made by Gurley Brewer. A large chorus will lead the audience in singing patriotic songs. The parade led by the colored Y. M. C. A. Band will be a feature. Several lodges and veterans of the Spanish-American war are expected to participate. The veterans will ride in automobiles loaned by colored citizens.

The colored club women of Indiana will open their annual session at Marion Tuesday. Mrs. Gertrude B. Hill of Indianapolis, state president, will preside. Mrs. Beulah Porter Price, Mrs. Adelee Sims, Mrs. Ida Bryant and Mrs. Belle Davis are among the other state officers and superintendents of departments who will attend. Indianapolis will be represented on the program by Miss Frances M. Berry, Mrs. Beulah Porter Price, Mrs. Simms and Mrs. Davis.

Mrs. Mary E. Beck has returned from Champaign, Ill., where she visited her niece, Miss Selma Beck, a student in the University of Illinois.

The Rev. D. P. Roberts will preach at both the morning and the evening services today at Bethel A. M. E. Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander DuValle will celebrate the twenty-seventh anniversary of their marriage at their home on Harlan street Friday afternoon and evening.

The South Side Business Women's Club will hold its next meeting with Mrs. Mattie V. Brown.

The Rev. Mr. Carey of New York read a paper before the Pastors' Council at the colored Y. M. C. A. Building Wednesday morning on "Morris, the Inventor." The paper this week will be read by the Rev. A. J. Schockley, pastor of Penick Chapel.

A provisional branch of the colored Y. W. C. A. will meet at Allen Chapel this afternoon.

Mrs. Sadie Hill will be hostess for the Research Club this week. "The Evolution of the House" will be the general topic. Papers will be read by Mrs. Virgie White and Mrs. Sadie Hill.

The Rev. P. T. Gorham will preach at Simpson Chapel this morning on "Old Soldiers," and in the evening on "The Value of a Man."

The Browning Club met with the Rev. H. L. Herod last week. Officers for the next year will be elected at the next meeting.

Mrs. Clara Bond died at her home on Blackford street Tuesday. The funeral service was conducted Thursday. The body was taken to Springfield for burial. Mrs. Bond was well known in colored church and club life.

The officers of the Second Christian Church and their wives are planning a reception to the members of the church Monday evening, May 31. The committee of arrangements is composed of Estill Mitchell, Silas Priestly and Milton Johnson.

School No. 23 will observe May day Friday afternoon. Gladys Eubanks has been chosen May Queen, with Viola Horne and Ruby Humble as attendants. James Hunter and Otto Simpson will represent Columbia and Uncle Sam.

The Rev. B. J. Prince, who resigned the pastorate of the Second Baptist

Church of this city recently, has accepted a call to the Providence Baptist Church of Chicago. He will preach at both services at the Second Baptist Church today.

The Rev. Charles Lewis, pastor of the Olivet Baptist Church, will address a mass meeting of missionary workers this afternoon.

A church efficiency conference will be held at Scott's Chapel Tuesday afternoon and evening by the Rev. G. R. Bryant of Chicago, district superintendent in the M. E. church.

Mrs. Sivilla Ellen Briggs of Richmond, Va., a soprano singer, will give a recital at Jones' Tabernacle Monday evening, May 31. Mrs. Harriet Kelley will give a reading.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Crossen have issued invitations to the marriage of their daughter, Miss Gertrude Hortense, to Mr. Darlan Hicks at the home of the bride, 23 West Eleventh street, Wednesday evening, June 16.

A large crowd is expected to attend the day festival to be held Monday and Tuesday at Tomlinson Hall under the auspices of the Woman's Council, for the benefit of the Lincoln Hospital, Alpha home and other welfare work among colored people.

Much interest is being taken by the members and friends of the Second Christian Church in the annual financial rally to be held the second Sunday in June. A children's party and lawn fete will be given at the parsonage next Friday evening under the direction of Mrs. York Jennings. Mrs. Galloway's club will give a musical program at the church June 4. The club of H. C. Milliken Jr. will give a program June 7. Russell Smith, Reginald DuValle, Dennis Washington, Elmer Herron, George Costello and H. C. Milliken will take part. The juniors and the intermediates of the Sunday school, under the direction of Miss Margaret Boone and Mrs. Jessie Settles, will give a program at the church this evening. The pastor will preach this morning.

The State Sisters of Charity closed a three-day session at the Ebenezer Baptist Church Friday with the election of the following officers: Mrs. Ada Goins, Indianapolis, president; Mrs. Nellie Webster, Anderson, vice president; Mrs. Ella Settles and Mrs. Laura Roberts, Indianapolis, secretaries, and Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, Indianapolis, treasurer. Mrs. Malinda Thomas of this city was named state organizer. The next meeting will be held at Bloomington.

The Jones Tabernacle Church will hold its financial rally today. The Rev. W. H. Weaver will preach at the morning service. The Rev. D. P. Roberts, pastor of Bethel A. M. E. Church, will speak at 3 o'clock this afternoon and G. L. Hayes will be the speaker at the evening service.

THE FIRST ONE

DAVIS IS ONLY COLORED MAN OF HIS RANK

First Lieutenant Ninth Cavalry Assigned to Wilberforce College.

First Lieut. Benjamin O. Davis, of the Ninth cavalry, who left here a few days ago under orders of the war department to assume his new duties as instructor of military science and tactics at Wilberforce university, in Ohio, is one of the only three colored commissioned officers of the line in the United States army. There are four colored commissioned officers in the army also, but they are chaplains and appointed from civil life. Chaplain George

W. Frioletau, Ninth cavalry, is one of them.

The other two officers of the line alluded to are Major Charles Young now stationed in Liberia on behalf of the United States government, and Lieut. John E. Grace, now stationed with the Twenty-fifth infantry. There are two colored regiments of cavalry in the army.

It is not very often that an enlisted man gets a commission in the United States army and a rarity when a Negro obtains one. Major Young went to West Point. The career of Lieut. Davis is therefore notable. Just before leaving here he took an examination for promotion to captain. Three years ago he returned from Liberia where he served 20 months in the position Major Young now occupies.

FATHER OLDEST EMPLOYEE.

Lieut. Davis's father is messenger for Secretary of State Franklin K. Lane, having been a messenger in the department since 1866 and having more years of departmental service to his credit than any other government employee in Washington.

Lieut. Davis's army career began when he organized a company of the Eighth United States volunteer infantry in Washington in 1898. It was a colored regiment. He accompanied it to Fort Thomas, Ky., becoming first lieutenant. When the regiment was mustered out at Chickamauga, Ga., March 6, 1899, he enlisted as a private in Troop I, Ninth cavalry, of which company Colonel J. F. Guilfoyle was then captain. He remained in the Ninth cavalry until May, 1901, becoming successively corporal and squadron sergeant major. Before the end of his three-year term of his first enlistment he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the Tenth cavalry. March 30, 1905 he was promoted to first lieutenant. He served with the Tenth during the Samar campaign in the Philippines.

AT WILBERFORCE.

From September, 1905, to Sept. 1, 1909 he was on special service at Wilberforce university, to which he has just returned as professor of military science and tactics. Then he received his appointment as military attaché to the American legation at Monrovia, Liberia. Dec. 3, 1911 he went back to the Ninth cavalry. He commanded Troop B during patrol duty at the first fight at Naco in 1913.

Davis was a junior in Howard university, Washington, when he resolved to enlist in the army and take from the shoulders of his parents the burden of keeping him in school. His idea in joining the army was to get leisure time in which to complete his education without expense. He was able, however, to get a commission before his enlistment expired

and resolved to make the army his career. Asked why there are no more colored officers with commissions in the army he said:

LACK EDUCATION.

"The reason is I think that most of the recruits in the colored regiments are drawn from districts where the educational facilities are not good. Besides, most colored boys after graduating from institutions like Harvard, find that they can earn better salaries immediately after leaving school in civil pursuits than by enlisting in the army for \$15 a month."

Lieut. Davis says that Liberia is a country of 43,000 square miles situated on the west coast of Africa almost directly under the equator. It extends 300 miles along the coast. The population consists of 50,000 Americo-Liberians and 2,000,000 natives. The colony was founded early in the Nineteenth century by Americans who wished to provide an asylum for the slaves of the southern states. The capital was named Monrovia after President James Monroe. Its government was given recognition in 1847, and Lieut. Davis thinks the fact that the country has never had a revolution since proves that the negroes are capable of self-government.

FOREIGNERS ENCROACH.

The country is rich in resources. Encroachments on its territory by foreign powers caused it to send an appeal to the United States, and this country appointed a commission to go over and help out the government. Lieut. Davis went along. That was in 1909. The excuse of other nations for encroaching was that Liberia was not capable of preserving order along its borders. Lieut. Davis assisted in organizing a regiment of soldiers to protect the border. Reid Page Clarke is representing the United States government there now, Major Young being military attaché. Asked about the plan sometimes suggested of sending all American negroes to Liberia, Lieut. Davis said it is not feasible.

COLONIZATION IMPRACTICABLE.

"This was shown clearly," he explained, "when negroes in the South threatened to lynch men who were advocating the plan. The reason for their attitude is not hard to understand. The American negro is just as much an American as any white man and will just as quickly resent any attempt to deport him. As a matter of fact the negro is better adapted to this country than the average European, because his ancestry in this country dates further back. His African characteristics have been taken out of him by environment. When I went to Liberia

my friends told me that the African fever would not affect me because of my African progenitors and the black pigment in my skin. I came home, however, with the fever. Major Young, who is a blacker man than I am, got the fever there too.

"Another illustration: In the southern states most of the negroes are flat-footed. That led me to believe that the flat foot of the American negro was produced by his peculiar environment. The natives of Africa live under the Mohammedan law and are polygamous but are virtuous. Polygamy as they practice it would not be termed immoral by any right-minded person after making an investigation. All deformed babies are killed when born in the interior of Africa the more loathsome diseases of the white race are unknown."

Infantry Returns From The Philippines.

Transport Thomas Arrives with nine Companies of Twenty-Fourth.

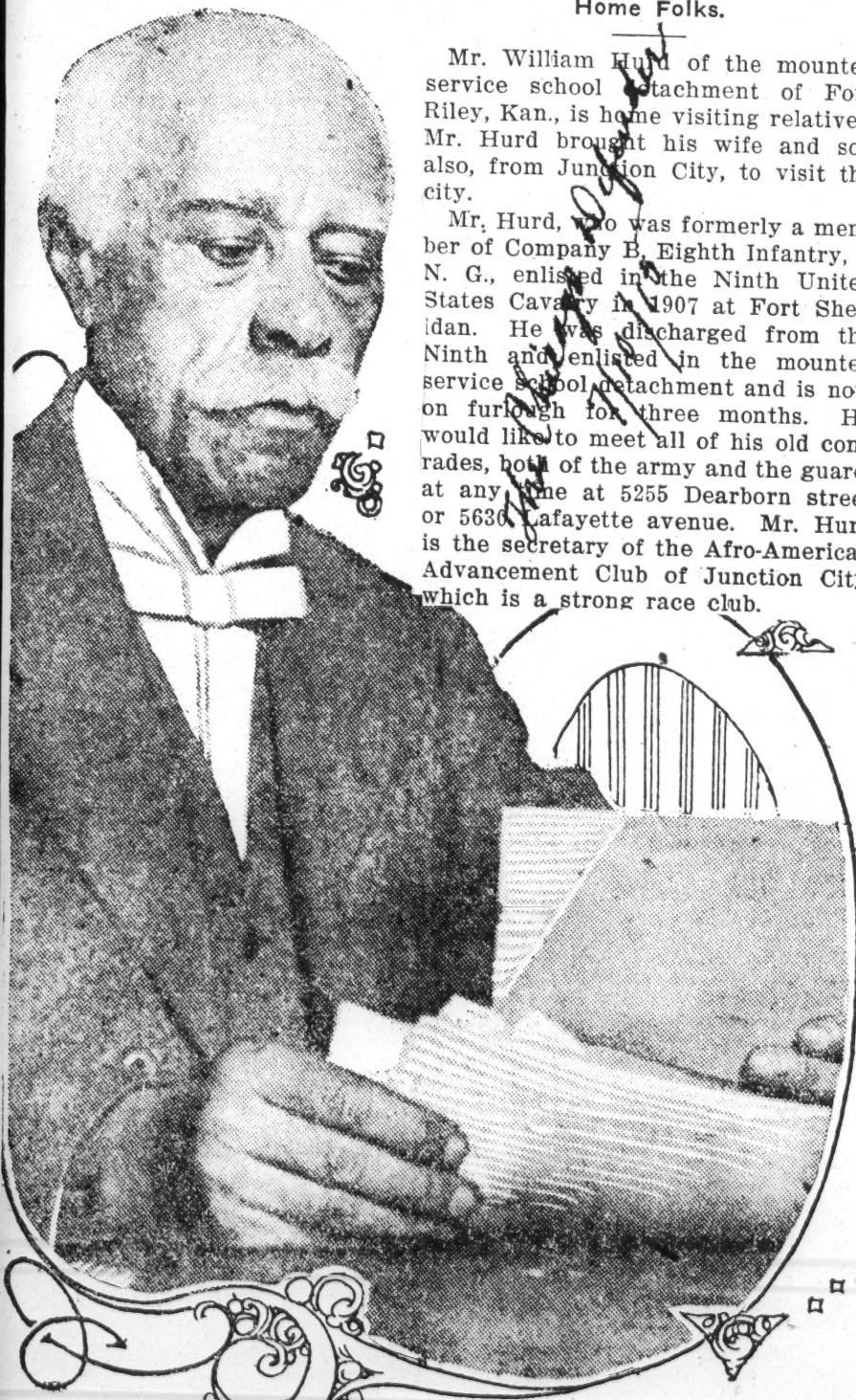
San Francisco, Cal., Oct. 18.—After three years and eight months of garrison and field work in the Philippine Islands, the Twenty-fourth United States Infantry landed in "the States" yesterday morning from the Army transport Thomas, and went into barracks at the Presidio of San Francisco for an indefinite stay here. Nine companies and headquarters came on the transport, or 1334 men. Company L of the command reached here a month ago, and the two additional companies of the command come in the next transport.

The Twenty-fourth is one of the four colored regiments in the Army, and it is considered a splendid command. Prior to leaving the Philippines, the people of Manila, in appreciation of the splendid work of the men while in the islands, and in token of the appreciation in which the regiment is held there presented it with a fine loving-cup.

Good weather was encountered by the transport for the entire voyage. Among the passengers was Colonel John C. Tillson of the Fifteenth Infantry, who has been stationed with his regiment in China. He was sick when he boarded the transport, and yesterday morning was admitted to the Letterman General Hospital at the presidio for observation and treatment. Harry Clemmons, an enlisted man of the Twenty-fourth, died during the voyage. He was one of the best athletes in the Army, and heart trouble, said to be due to overtraining, was responsible for his death. Captain Michael Healey was in command of the transport, which was packed to its capacity.

Soldiers - 1915

MAJ. JOHN R. LYNCH, whom colored veterans will honor.



SOLDIER BOY HOME TO VISIT RELATIVES

William Hurd of Fort Riley, Kan., Spends Delightful Time with Home Folks.

Mr. William Hurd of the mounted service school detachment of Fort Riley, Kan., is home visiting relatives. Mr. Hurd brought his wife and son also, from Junction City, to visit the city.

Mr. Hurd, who was formerly a member of Company B, Eighth Infantry, I. N. G., enlisted in the Ninth United States Cavalry in 1907 at Fort Sheridan. He was discharged from the Ninth and enlisted in the mounted service school detachment and is now on furlough for three months. He would like to meet all of his old comrades, both of the army and the guard, at any time at 5255 Dearborn street or 5636 Lafayette avenue. Mr. Hurd is the secretary of the Afro-American Advancement Club of Junction City, which is a strong race club.

30 per cent was given to the nobility and landed gentry, whom they had served so long.

In 1865, after the collapse of the Confederacy and freedom for the slaves became an accomplished fact, in so many cases the masters turned their former slaves out in the country road, who had served them no less faithfully, even to protecting their women and homes during that troublous period, while the masters and sons were in the army fighting directly against their every interest.

After having suffered every abuse, calumny and brutality, history records no such devotion and fidelity of a people similarly situated.

It's true, in a weak-hearted way, the Government made feeble attempts to ameliorate the condition of the "Nation's Ward," as we were popularly termed, by sending rations and securing shelter for those overfed, until they could get a foothold, but this did not constitute justice.

To-day a Japanese question confronts the country. Some time ago a leading evening paper, quoting a prominent white citizen, said: "Japan, denied equal rights here, is awaiting an opportunity to attack us, and we should be prepared. Admitting the wrong, not one thing is said about righting it. Why? Because they be long to what he considers an inferior race and they have no rights he need respect."

Can we as men, thinking men, uphold such an unholy cause, and uphold Japan in the maintenance of white supremacy, after so many concrete examples of tyranny and injustice done to our people through this assumption?

Seemingly the Japanese are championing the cause of all the so-called inferior races.

From the close of the Civil War in 1865 to the end of the Reconstruction period, we may consider our Golden Age. Since then the broad field of opportunity opened to us has slowly contracted, with the degrading "Jim Crow" laws, Grandfather Clauses, practices of peonage, by both States and individuals, and other evasive measures enacted to deprive us of our constitutional rights, our condition is, indeed, little better than the chattel slavery from which we were freed.

Judge Lynch sits on, not a few cases for any crime committed by us, or of which we may be suspected. By this method of saving the State the expense of a trial, whole families have perished miserably, women not excepted. There has also been quite a few burnings at the stake in different sections of the country. And to think these little pleasantries are indulged in by the leading citizens of the community in which they occur. In recent years there has been a fairly successful movement to establish, by law, sales beyond which we may not live.

Formerly this was done no less effectively by sentiment. Our status before the law is different. A white man is innocent until proven guilty. We are guilty from the moment we are taken into custody. We must prove our innocence.

The spirit of fairness shown by President Roosevelt caused many of us to think the worst was behind us and that we had seen the dawn of a new era. We looked forward hopefully to the future.

With the advent of Taft, everything

one by Roosevelt was undone. Had we assumed toward us a passive attitude things would have not been so bad, but we were speedily sacrificed to his efforts to establish a "Lily White" Republican party in the South.

From Wilson we expected nothing good; to date we have not been disappointed. From his humiliating policy of segregation, thus giving the sanction of the highest office of the nation to all the class legislation aimed at us, our white citizens have vied with each other in heaping indignities on our people. From the present outlook black despair would fill our hearts but for the buoyant spirit that we inherited from the strain of African blood in our veins.

In reverting to the original question on which this article is based, and carefully examining the facts presented, why should we fight? Have we liberties to defend?

Did our heroes of the past raise their people or their descendants in the esteem of this country by sacrificing life and limb in her defense?

Should the call "To Arms" resound through the land, answer these questions and decide, not as dumb-driven cattle, but as God intended you should be—men.

G. W.

Bad Management Makes Bad Business

Editor Amsterdam News.

Sir: Inside of the great metropolis where throng after throng pass and high pass foundations of culture and commerce, few ever dream or realize the premises, after so many concrete examples of industry or literary movement.

To think on these things one would recall the beautiful analysis of the bees working. If there happens to be obstacles among them that cause inconsistency it is instantly thrown out.

As it is with the bees so it is with a human body of workers—you must feature to maintain consistency.

The letters used in spelling the word progress are of forceful character. First of all take the letter P, which would mean push; R, remembering; O, onward; G, going. Take R again, which would give results; next come the future E, eventually, and last of all SS, sure success.

In getting the characteristic strength out of the letters spelling the word progress we have a grand motto: Push, remembering, onward, going, results, eventually, sure success.

I recall one particular case that has made a bearing on the topic in this city, a progressive gentleman with all the bigness of heart started out to build up a business, but notwithstanding his views and not like the better workers, there was one great obstacle in the way of the up-building.

This obstacle which I will try and explain in short, was like unto a character in the holy writ, "Haman," who built a gallows for Mordecai and was afterwards hung on it himself. This individual, whom we are compelled to see as the real obstacle, lacked several qualities that are quite necessary to one who is listed in a foundation.

Hiring Others to Fight

Our correspondent of Tusculum suggested that the United States create a negro army of from 500,000 to 1,000,000 men for carrying on the reclamation work and other industrial undertakings in peace, and do our fighting in time of war. This is a most undemocratic and abhorrent suggestion. Mercenary armies and vicarious fighters were in fashion 150 years ago, when despotic kings used them as their tools of oppression. The odium that attaches to the term Hessian, in our own history, is the result of the intense feeling among our own forefathers against hiring soldiers. The revolutionary fighters were willing to risk their fortunes, their energies and their lives in the struggle for liberty, and the English king brought into the field against them hired troops. Unprepared and undisciplined as the Americans were, their superior morale won for them victory.

During the French revolution the great outburst of enthusiasm for liberal ideas moved all classes of France. The thrilling notes of the "Marseillaise" animated the peasants of the farms and the workers of France. All were ready to take up arms and risk battle for the new republic. Then universal compulsory military service was born. The conception of the nation in arms, fighting for its ideals, sprang into being and became the transforming force of the nineteenth century. War can no longer be carried on by a ruling class; it needs the co-operation of the entire people.

Yesterday's news brought the significant statement of Lloyd George to union labor in Great Britain, "This struggle is a battle of mechanics. Without you our cause is lost." Recognition of the fact that the integrity of a nation is dependent upon the strength, health and vitality of each individual citizen gives a new significance to social legislation. The state, which is dependent upon each individual citizen, must in its own interest assume responsibility for the health and welfare even of the humblest.

The hope of a new social order is before all peoples to-day. What do the ideals of freedom, as typified in the government of the United States,

QUESTIONS THE COLORED MAN'S RIGHT TO ENLIST

What Would Be the Most Appropriate Stand for the Colored Man to Assume in Case the United States Went to War?

(Continued from last week) With freedom came the XIV and XV Amendments to the Constitution securing our rights as citizens, but for the great masses of our people those blessings have long ceased to exist.

There are none left in the nation today to champion our cause, or make a semblance of a protest against the wretched conditions under which we must live. Russia, by so many, is considered a barbarian country; let us look at the treatment accorded her people when they were freed and compare it with that of the slaves freed by the highly civilized United States. Serfdom in Russia was abolished by a manifesto of Alexander II on March 17, 1861. With their freedom they were given 70 per cent of the estate on which they had lived and slaved.

N. Y. EV. MAIL

mean to each one of us to-day? Is the dream of human brotherhood, which shall bring equal opportunity to all, that underlies our American constitution, significant enough to each citizen in New York and throughout the whole nation to make him willing to risk his energies, his fortune, his life, in a struggle in behalf of our country? Does America mean enough to you who read this editorial to make you willing to give, say, from six months to a year of your life to the service of the nation, during which time training for efficient military service can be imparted? Are you willing to have your son place himself at the disposal of the nation in this way? Or does a life of ease, disinclination to personal sacrifice, make you prefer to put trust into appliances and hired soldiers that can be bought for money? The courage to die for a cause cannot be bought for money. The morale that leads soldiers unflinchingly to face death comes only from the belief that the cause for which they fight is greater than the individual life of any man.

Health and prosperity threaten to make us a nation of self-seekers. The exaltation of personal ease and comfort menaces our permanent well-being. In military service every able-bodied young man subordinates his personal interests to the welfare of his nation; it is an act of faith by which he recognizes that the end during life of his people, with the spiritual values it treasures, is of more importance than his own personal happiness, and that one of the greatest sacrifices he can render by his life is to promote the welfare of his nation. Likewise every woman who is willing to forego personal pleasure and comfort, and incur the risk and effort of rearing offspring, subordinates her own personal interest to her nation and her race.

America does not want a negro army, first, because it would be unfair to ask of any one race any more than its just proportion of service. Then, the white men of America cannot afford to allow the benefits of universal service to slip from them. Physical strength, alertness of body, ability to engage with others in group effort are developed. Courage, and the moral qualities of discipline and self-control, which

are valuable in the ordinary walks of life, are enhanced by military training. Compulsory and universal service, drawing upon the sons of the rich and poor alike, from all parts of the country, without reference to race, color or creed, for our national defense, is in keeping with the advanced social ideal of our time.

PATTERSON The Top Blindfold 5/11/15 Gallant Sergeant Completes 30 Years in Uncle Sam's Army.

We had the pleasure of visiting one of the biggest events ever pulled off anywhere which was at Fort Leavenworth on Wednesday evening in honor of Sergeant William Patterson, first sergeant of the detachment school at Fort Leavenworth. He retired from the detachment service of the Army School after having served in the army in straight service for twenty-eight years and two years foreign service.

He was born in Raleigh, N. C., in 1868, attended the grade schools and enlisted in the Ninth Cavalry in '86 at Cincinnati, Ohio and was assigned to I Troop at Fort Niobrara, Nebr. He was in several campaigns following the Indians in the Sioux campaign and that of Wounded Knee and also was at the Mission at Pine Ridge Agency. He fought in Wyoming and Idaho and was also at Butte, Montana, where they were called to settle the strike in 1894, and marched from Fort Robinson, Nebr. He served in the Spanish-American war in 1898 going to Cuba with G Troop. He was in the battle of Santiago. Sergeant Patterson spent fifty-four days in Cuba and went from the island to the Philippines in 1900 landing at Southern Luzon, where he fought Aguinaldo, who carried on a "bush whacking" campaign for some time. He returned from the islands and was stationed at Walla Walla Wash., for two years and was then assigned to the detachment service at Fort Leavenworth in 1904 where he served with honor and credit until he was retired last week upon a pension of \$69.50 per month as long as he lives. He will visit his old home in Greensboro, N. C., where his aged parents reside; and after

a few months visit will return to Kansas where it is rumored that Cupid's arrow has pierced his heart and wounded it as never before.

Sergeant Patterson is a fine looking man, well built, has a fine manner and is well polished and makes friends with everybody and it is through his ability as an officer and a man that the Detachment Service at Fort Leavenworth has held a high record for doing things for the elevation of the young soldiers.

The banquet was served by the comrades of the Detachment Service and over 250 covers were laid. All sat down and enjoyed one of the finest repasts that we ever witnessed. The bill of fare consisted of all the choicest of meats, dressings, cheese, bread, cake, ice cream, cider, celery, pickles, onions, sandwiches and cigars and cigarettes.

Special papers and resolutions were read and a great ovation was given Sergeant Patterson which showed the high esteem in which he is held by his comrades. After the banquet and speeches, they retired to the large dancing pavilion, where the young couples danced till a late hour. All present felt that they had enjoyed themselves and paid honor to a man who deserved it.



SERGEANT WM. PATTERSON
**WOULD RETAIN
NEGRO TROOPERS**
The New York
Citizens of Douglas, Arizona,
Ask Permanent Retention
of Ninth Cavalry
MANY BARS FOR NEGROES

Practically All Public Facilities

**Are Closed to the Negro Soldiers and Their Children—
Open even to Mexicans.**

INSINUATIONS RESENTED

**Performance of Duty Is for Duty's Sake
Not for Purpose of being Kept in Small
Town where only Saloon and Brothel
Are Open to Them.**

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

DOUGLAS, Ariz., March 2.—The Chamber of Commerce of this city, through its secretary, Oscar K. Goll, has requested Congressman Carl Hayden to make an effort to have the Ninth United States Cavalry permanently located here. The regiment has been stationed at Douglas during the past two years and the citizens are so appreciative of its presence that they want it here permanently.

The text of the telegram which was sent the Congressman expressed some friendly sentiments and paid the Negro troopers the compliment of saying that "the members of the Ninth Cavalry, by their exemplary conduct, have dissipated racial prejudice and won the tolerance of the people of this community."

But there were some statements in the telegram which were not so palatable to the colored soldiers. Secretary Goll said: "As you well know, there are very few places in the United States where colored troops are acceptable, but we can conscientiously say that a better behaved lot of Negroes were never assembled in my community. * * * The troopers themselves seem fully to realize that upon their proper conduct depends their stay in the vicinity of Douglas."

Cheyenne Wants Them Back.

Appreciating the complimentary references, at the same time the valiant troopers are not willing that the world should look upon them as pariahs and outcasts, with Douglas as the only refuge willing to receive the regiment. The statement is made that the citizens of Cheyenne, Wyoming, where the regiment was formerly stationed, have made constant and repeated effort to have the Ninth returned to that station, finding them much preferable to the white soldiers. Other communities have also requested that the regiment be returned.

The soldiers are not any too well pleased with the insinuation that because of their desire to remain in Douglas they are on their good behavior, as this, they say, would take from them the credit of doing duty for duty's sake, and thus deprive them of a merited consideration due for the attainment of a required standard.

Many Proscriptions in Douglas.

The implication is objected to, according to the men, that they have simply been good little fellows in order to be allowed to camp in a small Western

town, where practically everything has been closed to the Negro soldiers except the saloon and the brothel, a town wherein Negro children cannot attend high school, although fine facilities are offered others, even to bath houses at schools for the Mexicans, a town where the Y. M. C. A. is closed to the Negro soldiers, although all others are welcomed.

The explanation of the tone of the telegram sent by the secretary of the Chamber of Commerce is alleged to be in the fact that the Ninth Cavalry succeeded a regiment of white men, and has served to some extent jointly with white soldiers, and the citizens are not willing to admit that the Negro soldiers have been more efficient, are better dressed and more respectful, as a result of growth and endeavor. The white citizens, it is declared, do not hesitate to express these things to the soldiers personally when in conversation with them.

NEGRO TROOPS GIVEN PRAISE BY PRESIDENT

By Associated Press.

Washington, April 29.—President Wilson, through Secretary Garrison, officially has complimented the officers and enlisted men of the Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry (negro) for their work in patrolling the Mexican border line to enforce the neutrality of the United States during the fighting between the Carranza and Villa forces. Several American soldiers were wounded during the engagement between the Mexican forces.

"By direction of the president," says Secretary Garrison, "I take great pleasure in expressing to the officers of the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry his appreciation of their splendid conduct and efficient service in the enforcement of the United States neutrality laws at Naco, Ariz., during November, December and January last."

The Ninth Cavalry is at Fort Douglas, Ariz., and the Tenth Cavalry is at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

Soldiers - 1915 COLORED CORPORAL

WINS HIGH HONOR

The Chicago Defender
PRACTICE WORK WAS
ONE OF TWO TO WIN

SWORD HONORS.

3/22/15.

CORPORAL SMITH, OF NINTH,
WON HONORS.

New York, April 19.—During the last two or three years the war department has been paying more attention to the use of the sabre by our cavalry regiments than ever before. To this end, an officer of the Fifteenth Cavalry, Second Lieutenant George S. Patton, was sent abroad for a special course in instruction in fencing, and on his return was assigned to duty as instructor in swordmanship at the Mounted Service School, at Fort Riley, Kansas. Last summer the war department detailed thirteen non-commissioned officers from as many regiments of cavalry to report at Fort Riley for a six months' course of instruction in swordmanship beginning October 1. The first thing the authorities found was that it was impossible to make good horseback-fencers unless the men had well-trained horses and were good riders also, even though the soldiers were experts with the foil, broadsword, and sabre on foot. The first thing the commandant of the Mounted Service School did was to inaugurate a complete course for these student-soldiers in equestrianism, and to make it entirely thorough. The men were started at the beginning with the training of green colts, and each man during his six months' course was required to break and train a remount which the government had purchased from a farmer in the fall of 1914. All the time, the instruction in swordmanship was not allowed to lag, and in the gymnasium as well as on the drill ground these selected troopers were kept at it, dismounted and mounted, until their sword arms were strong as steel wire and their muscles like steel springs.

ON SECOND HORSES.

As the men progressed in the riding game, they were put on the schooled horses of the school, and later on the jumpers, and were re-

quired to make the animals do almost everything that a horse is able to do. The troopers were made to jump the horses over obstacles of every description—stone walls, brush hurdles, post and rail fences, embankments and the like. In many cases the men had to draw sabres and run an excelsior-padded manikin through to the hilt while the horse was actually in the air jumping the obstacle. The men worked hard for seven hours a day, and took a keen interest in it all. They were proud to have been selected by their regimental commander for the course, and felt it an honor to be members of the first class of its kind to graduate from the Mounted Service School. No attempt was made to grade the soldiers in the course, but Corporal Alvin H. Moore, Troop F, Twelfth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb., was chosen as the best horseman in the class. In swordmanship honors went to two colored troopers, Sergeant Ernest G. Washington, Troop E, Tenth Cavalry, stationed at Fort Huachuca, Ariz., and Corporal Hezekiah K. Smith, Troop E, Ninth Cavalry, stationed at Douglas, Arizona.

Graduation exercises were held in the riding hall of the Mounted Service School on March 31, as announced in the Evening Post last Saturday. The exhibition of jumping by the troopers reflected great credit on their instructor, First Lieutenant Berkley T. Merchant, Thirteenth Cavalry. The non-commissioned officers scattered on April 1st to their stations in all parts of the country. It is believed that in a few years these graduate sergeants and corporals will have a beneficial effect on the American cavalry. With the suspension of the great schools of equitation in France, Germany, Great Britain, Austria, and Russia, on account of the war, the Mounted Service School at Fort Riley becomes the foremost school of its kind in the world.

N.Y. EV. MAIL

THE NEGRO AS A SOLDIER

Compulsion Not Necessary—But
in America There is No Opportunity for Him to Rise
Above the Lower Ranks.

To the Editor of The Evening Mail:
Sir—I read with interest in the

Evening Mail the proposal of the compulsory enlistment of negroes in a huge standing army," primarily to defend the shovel and incidentally to defend the country, and this, too, offered as a solution of the negro problem. Of all flights of the imagination this is the worst.

The negro has always been foremost in the defense of his country, and always among the first to answer his country's call. I will mention Crispus Attucks, the negro whose blood was the first shed in the war of the Revolution in calling the citizens of Boston to resent the attacks of the British; the conduct of the black troops in the civil war, especially the men of the Massachusetts and Illinois regiments, who fought throughout the war without murmuring, although their families were without support because a secretary of war refused to pay them because their faces were black! Though these men didn't receive their pay until seven years after the war, there was no thought of mutiny or of quitting.

When Gen. Benjamin Butler sent his famous message to headquarters, "If you don't send me reinforcements by to-morrow I will carry the far into Africa," time has shown he made no mistake in so doing.

Of the conduct of the negroes in the Spanish-American war, those who were at El Caney and San Juan for a coal-passer, fireman, mess attendant, etc., no matter how educated he is or how eager to serve his country. The highest he can ever expect to be is a steward or an occasional dinner's mate, and yet no discipline and efficiency between a rain of lead in front of them and a storm of prejudice behind them. Then why this compulsory enlistment of a race that never in the history of this country has been weighed in the balance and found wanting?

The negro does not have to be driven to serve his country, but he does ask that he be allowed to serve his country as a man. The only place made for one reason or another it failed, is that to which by merit it is entitled. The time has long since passed since the negro was only a hewer of wood and a drawer of water. In this government of the people, by the people and for the people, the negro asks only an equal opportunity for his lawyers, his doctors, his business men, etc. A race that can produce such conceded efficient fighters surely can and has produced men capable of acting as officers. Then why "white officers?"

I regret not having been able, as the writer, "to have done my full duty to my country," but that wasn't my fault. Perhaps my experiences in that direction might be interesting. When a student at the Boys' High School of Brooklyn represents from several Brooklyn regiments called at the school to interest students in high school companies of those regiments. Every man in my class was approached but myself. Having learned of the part negroes had played in the wars of the United States and being ambitious to do my share, I presented myself at a certain armory near the school. I was informed that they had no companies for colored.

Later on in life as a student in a

university up state which has compulsory freshmen military training under the control of an officer of the United States army. I was told by this commandant that I would be excused from the regiments because the presence of a colored man in the company would cause friction. Quite a change since the Wilderness. Over my protest to serve my country I was refused. A classmate of mine who joined the bugle corps was asked to resign because there was one too many buglers, yet he was among the first to come out for the position and had had experience.

No colored man ever has been allowed to take "drill" in that university although compulsory freshman military training there is required by law and is required for graduation.

I had a friend in a university in Pennsylvania who tried to enter West Point after graduating. He was informed by the "powers that be" that a negro was not acceptable at that institution. The last two negroes there were severely hazed and ostracized by their fellow students. In order to satisfy his military ambition my friend was forced to become expropriated, to renounce citizenship in the land of his birth. He is now a commissioned officer in the French army. Yet this year West Point graduated nine Filipinos with a rank of second lieutenant, while negroes are fighting as privates to preserve law and order for the United States in the Philippines. What have the Filipinos ever done for the country?

In the navy it is almost impossible for a colored man to get a position except as a coal-passer, fireman, mess attendant, etc., no matter how educated he is or how eager to serve his country. The highest he can ever expect to be is a steward or an occasional dinner's mate, and yet no discipline and efficiency between a rain of lead in front of them and a storm of prejudice behind them. Then why this compulsory enlistment of a race that never in the history of this country has been weighed in the balance and found wanting?

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NAVY NOT SO BAD SAYS C. NOBLES

Captain's Steward on Battleship North Dakota Refutes Article by Ex-Sailor.

ALL SHIPS ARE

NOT THE SAME

Driver's Statement, However, Supported by Man Yet in Service, Who Wants Name Withheld.

Editor Amsterdam News, Sir:

Allow me space to inform the public which is so often misled by men who enter the navy and fail to make good that they go out and give the navy a bad name. Let me tell you the man who comes into the navy and tries to make good usually succeeds. There are to-day 1500 colored men and youths and you can ask them for an opinion. I would like to know if the gentleman in 31 West 138th street ever try to do his comrades a service? Why does he stand behind the bushes and yelp that the services are bad? We know that the navy is bad but not as bad as some try to make it. The writer of the article must have a yellow streak. He should not class all ships together, but give credit where credit is due.

CHAS. NOBLES,
Captin's Steward.

U. S. S. North Dakota, Hampton, Va., June 7th.
Since receiving your letter Mr. Driver, the writer of the article you complain of, wishes us with a letter he received from a sailor now doing service on a prominent battleship. Among other things this sailor says, "I congratulate you on the truth, I read in the greatest paper of the age. I am sorry that I am not at home in New York to tell of worse personal treatment than you stated. I come out next day and the public will hear from me. God help you, I hope to have the pleasure of meeting you in the near future." Now our colored boys must be having serious trouble with Uncle Sam's men in the navy or we fail to see how they could be so unreasonable to make such complaints if they were not well founded. However, all must admit that this news is most distressing and very discouraging for colored men who contemplate joining the navy, and we would like so much to hear from Secretary Daniels.—Ed.

PRESIDENT WILSON PRAISES 9TH CAVALRY

The Chicago Defender
Chief Executive Expresses Appreciation of Regiment's Service at Waco by Letter Through Secretary of War—Gossip of the Troopers.

(Special to the Chicago Defender.)
Douglas, Ariz., April 30.—Last week Colonel John F. Gilfoyle, commanding the Ninth Cavalry, received the following letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT.

Washington, D. C., April 7, 1915.
The Commanding Officer,
Ninth Cavalry,
Douglas, Ariz.

Dear Sir.—By the direction of the President, I take great pleasure in expressing to the officers and enlisted men of the Ninth Cavalry, his appreciation of their splendid conduct and efficient service in the enforcement of the United States' neutrality laws at Naco, Ariz., during November, December and January.

Very respectfully,
LINDLY M. GARRISON,
Sec'y of War.

It is seldom that a regiment in the United States' army receives such commendation direct from the secretary of war. The officers and men feel proud of the recognition given them. The letter was read by the colonel during the ceremony of presentation of their standards, which was held on the drill ground at Sunny Side. After the regiment had presented sabers to the standards Colonel Guilfoyle addressed the men, making a soldierly and impressive speech. He mentioned the fact that by next September it will be three years that the Ninth Cavalry has been stationed in Douglas.

Change in Attitude.

"When the regiment came here," explained the colonel, "it was not wanted. The people of Douglas were afraid that it would be a source of trouble. Your conduct has been such that sentiment in the city has undergone a complete change, and citizens are now asking the war department to keep the regiment here permanently. I am pleased with the record you have made."

Colonel Guilfoyle also complimented the men on what they had done at Naco. The Ninth bore the full brunt of trouble there. The troopers patiently patrolled the line at risk of their lives while stray bullets—that in some instances seemed to be deliberately fired instead of stray—zipped past them, wounding and sometimes killing comrades and horses. It was enough to test the discipline of the finest army in the world, and the Ninth Cavalry men stood the test.

Risked Their Lives.

Officers and men both risked their lives repeatedly to assist Naco residents to places of safety. Not once was a complaint made against an officer or soldier. The conduct of the regiment has now received the commendation from Washington that it deserves. After Colonel Guilfoyle had read the letter from the secretary of war the regiment passed in review at the trot and gallop, and was dismissed.

A whist club was entertained at the Cozy Corner Hotel Monday night and everybody enjoyed himself to the highest. At 10 o'clock the tables were taken out and everyone started dancing, and kept it up until 1 o'clock.

Too much praise cannot be given Miss Almo Webster and Miss Charlie Williams, the entertainers, and Mr. C. V. Lee, the owner.

Captain Lincoln Andrew, commander of Troop G, had his troop out last Monday in the hills and kept them out until 3 o'clock.

Chief Hammond and band went up to Bisbee, where they rendered a fine program.

SHALL WE HAVE COLORED MILITIA IN THE STATES?

The Question Has Been Put up to Governors of Several States Including Our Own Kansas.

In these critical times when one-half of the earth is at war, and our own Uncle Samuel is busy figuring out means to avoid a scrap, and in case he is forced to take chips in the game, the question naturally arises in one's mind, where is the Negro coming in? It will take all hands and the cook thrown in for good measure to uphold our honor at arms, but there has been no provision made for the patriotic blacks, who are willing to shed their last drop of good, rich, ripe, red blood for their dear old Uncle.

Several years ago Congress enacted a law making it compulsory for all officers of volunteer regiments to be selected from the militia, and since Illinois is the only state having colored men in the National guard, the probabilities are that only this regiment of blacks would be found among the volunteers. It is an open declaration among nine out of every ten colored young men who are ready and willing to enlist any time to defend the land they love, that they would never move a peg under white officers! Can you blame them? The race has plenty of brave, competent men to lead them in war, and they should be permitted to do so! To remedy this injustice to the loyal blacks who have answered every call to arms the Nation ever made it is up to the states to give the back race National guards.

The editor of The Plaindealer has

sent the following letter to governors of several Southern states, the one to executives in the North and East being somewhat different in construction:

Topeka, Kansas, June 3, 1915.
To the Governor of Georgia,
Atlanta, Ga.,

My Dear Governor: For information for the benefit of myself and the public, we will be under many obligations for your answer to the following questions:

1. Are you opposed to the organization of colored men as state militia officered by colored men in the state of Georgia?

2. Why was the colored militia mustered out of the service some years ago?

3. Do you believe in giving the colored citizens of your state the same privileges of exercising the rights of manhood and franchise as you do any other race?

4. Are the colored people in the rural districts allowed to enjoy as many privileges as colored people in the larger cities of your state?

5. Why are the colored schools of Atlanta and other large cities overcrowded thereby compelling the pupils to attend school one-half of the day?

6. Is it a fact that in the rural districts, the colored schools maintain only four to six months each year and are taught by inferior

teachers whose education is meagre and very limited; and who secure their appointments by favoritism?

7. In case of war between this country and Germany or Mexico, what would be your attitude toward the colored soldier and do you think it would be necessary to call him to arms and do you think that it is high time that some preparations should be made to make the colored man a soldier who will be prepared to meet the enemy of this government?

We write this letter with a Christian spirit and feeling, believing that there are many obstacles placed as barriers to colored people along all lines.

COLORED CHAPLAIN IN UNITED STATES ARMY GETS PROMOTION.

The Kansas Plaindealer
Captain Oscar J. W. Scott of 25th Infantry, Raised From First Lieutenant to Captain.

Captain Oscar J. W. Scott of the 25th Infantry has been raised from the grade of First Lieutenant to that of Captain. He was formerly a minister in the A. M. E. Church and just before his appointment to the army was pastor of the well known Metropolitan Church of Washington. He was appointed Chaplain by President Roosevelt and confirmed April 17, 1907. He has served with his regiment in Texas, in the Philippines, in the state of Washington and is now in Hawaii. He has been a successful preacher and has worked hard to improve the social and physical condition of his soldiers.

It is a matter of deep congratulation to the Negro race in America that their army chaplains have almost without exception had so good a record for manliness and morality.

NEW COMPANY FOR 8TH MUSTERED IN WEDNESDAY

Benote Lee Made First Sergeant—
Col. F. A. Denison Presides at the Ceremony.

The Chicago Defender
Company G is the new company added to the 8th Regiment, this city. This company was mustered in on Wednesday evening, April 28th, by Col. F. A. Denison. The officers are Captain Wadsworth D. Holmes; First Lieutenant Charles S. Lise; Second Lieutenant Joseph D. Warner; First Sergeant Benote Lee; Quartermaster Sergeant Ernest Hill; Sergeants, Luther Harris, Joseph Lee, Henry Bracey, Geo. Gose; Corporals, Julius Lofton, Francis Anderson, Elmer Nelson, Oscar Wallace, Charles Chaney and Nathan Montgomery.

Much interest among soldiers is centered in young Benote Lee who was made first sergeant. He was born in Columbia, S. C., and came here when he was four years old. He is the son of Mrs. Henrietta P. Lee and nephew of Mrs. Jennie E. Lewis. In 1901 Sergeant Lee went to camp with Dr. W. T. Jefferson as mascot, Dr. Jefferson buying his suit. He liked the organization so well that later he joined Company F under Captain Arnet. He arose from private to second sergeant and when this new company was formed, was elected first sergeant. Mr. Lee finished the graded schools and is now employed at a big firm downtown. He was reared in Quinn Chapel Sunday school and is one of

the popular young men in society. His many friends are glad to note his rise in the regiment.

WILSON COMPLIMENTS COLORED SOLDIERS

Commends Ninth and Tenth Cavalry for Their Work Patrolling Mexican Border.

Washington, April 29.—President Wilson through Secretary Garrison has officially complimented the officers and enlisted men of the Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry (colored) for their work in patrolling the Mexican border line to enforce the neutrality laws of the United States during the fighting between Carranza and Villa forces. Several American soldiers were wounded during the engagements between the Mexican forces.

"By direction of the president," says Secretary Garrison, "I take great pleasure in expressing to the officers and enlisted men of the Ninth and Tenth cavalry his appreciation of their splendid conduct and efficient service in the enforcement of the United States' neutrality laws at Naco, Ariz., during November, December and January last." The Ninth cavalry is at Fort Douglas, Ariz., and the Tenth cavalry is at Fort Huachuca, Ariz.

The Negro's Patriotism.

To the Editor of the World-Herald: As the war clouds, which have continued to darken European skies, seem likely to overshadow the "Home of the Brave and the Land of the Free," the question of the present attitude of the American negro in such a crisis is momentous.

History shows that in all our wars, from the Boston riots, when Crispus Attucks, a black man, shed the first blood for American independence, down to the gallant charge of the colored soldiers who saved the day at San Juan hill, the American negro has been loyal to the stars and stripes on land and on sea. But today, in the face of ever-increasing color discrimination and extension of unjust color legislation, when the American "door of hope" is being closed against him, what should the "jim-crowed" colored man do?

There are today available as soldiers between the ages of 18 and 50, 1,500,000 able bodied colored men in the United States.

How great should be the patriotism of these men for the flag which permits their brothers to be lynched and burned beneath its protecting folds, their homes destroyed and their liberties and "pursuit of happiness" hampered and handicapped by a damnable race prejudice? AUG. G. EDWARDS, M. D.

Soldiers - 1915

Colored Veterans to Form Organization

Colored men who served in the United States army or navy in foreign lands between the years of 1898 and 1902 are organizing a post of Veterans of the Foreign Wars of the United States. Anybody eligible to membership can gain particulars by addressing W. H. Crowell, aide de camp, in charge of Southern California, 424 South Broadway, Room 613.

FILIPINOS TO DRIVE NEGROES FROM SHIPS

For Economy, Native Enlisted Men Will Serve Middies on Their Summer Cruise.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Annapolis, Md., April 7.—As an economical move, Filipino enlisted men in the naval service are to supplant colored mess attendants to a large extent during the coming summer cruise of the midshipmen. A detachment of thirty young natives of the islands, who have been serving aboard various ships of the navy, arrived here today and will be temporarily assigned to the station ship Reina Mercedes, as the cruise does not begin until June.

The cruising squadron will consist of the battleships Missouri, the flagship Ohio, and Wisconsin. The vessels are expected here in a few days.

Negroes Stand Ready.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Now, since the people of the United States are so engaged in thinking of European horrors, they have a tendency to overlook American horrors. Daily we read of negroes being lynched and other such atrocities, but Americans hold these things of minor importance.

Let us use imagination for a few seconds:

The United States is drawn into this awful war. Cannot men of intelligence see that they are going to need the negro? In every war in which a negro has fought he has always done his part. Let the United States be drawn into war and the negro stands ready. You men who make the laws (for we have no true personal, or, at least, class representative), fix it so that the negro can feel in his heart that he has a home to fight for, because every man fights harder for home, and I will assure you there will be found among the Afro-Americans no hangers back or German sympathizers.

BEATRICE M. JACKSON,

A nineteen-year-old negro girl.

Tarrytown, N. Y., May 25, 1915

FOR REPEAL OF NEGRO REGIMENT

National Guard Association to Adopt Resolutions Against Sulzer Law.

Albany, Jan. 15.—The repeal of the colored regiment which was approved by former Governor Sulzer will be advocated in resolutions to be adopted tomorrow by the National Guard Association in session here. Recommendation for the revocation of this law is made by Col. George A. Wingate, president of the association, in a report which shows that the Adjutant-General after making an effort to muster in enough citizens to man the proposed colored regiment, dropped the matter.

The organization of a colored regiment was bitterly opposed by the National Guard officers when ex-Gov. Sulzer signed the bill authorizing it. Gov. Whitman will attend the meeting of the association tomorrow afternoon.

DECIDES NEGRO SLAVES WERE LEGALLY MARRIED

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 5.—The Arkansas Supreme Court has decided the unions of Negro slaves in the ante-bellum days legal marriages, even though no marriage ceremony was performed.

The decision was given yesterday in a case involving property which a Negro had inherited from his grandfather, who was a slave. His title was attacked on the ground that his father was an illegitimate child. The court held that, although the grandparents of the Negro in the present case never went through a marriage ceremony, they were legally married according to the customs of their time.

COLORED VETERAN DEAD.

Henry Mungen, a colored veteran of the Civil War who served with the 128th Regiment died at Vassar Hospital Thursday. He was 80 years old and a member of Highland Post.

The funeral services will be held on Saturday at 10 a. m. from the Selfridge undertaking chapel, 19 South Hamilton Street.





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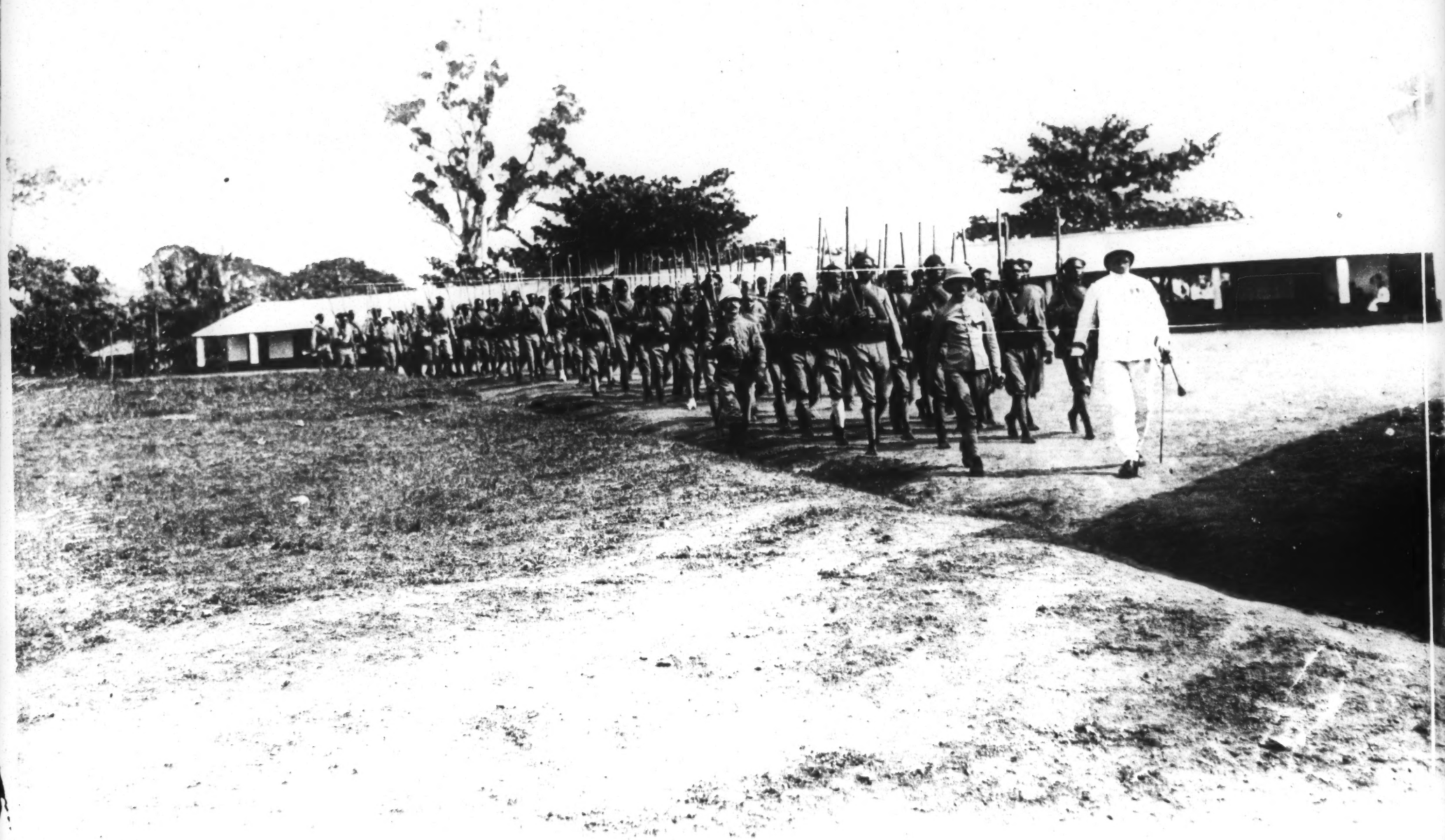
Duala Bika Akona
Funeral of King

Fumban. Chief of the Banum race, and the war costume.

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Tumban. The Sultan coming out of his palace.

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Reda- Commun-
French Military Camp.
Troup Marching

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Azemmour, Morocco . Instruction of new soldiers for Franco.
Camp Sidi-Ali. Trench work.

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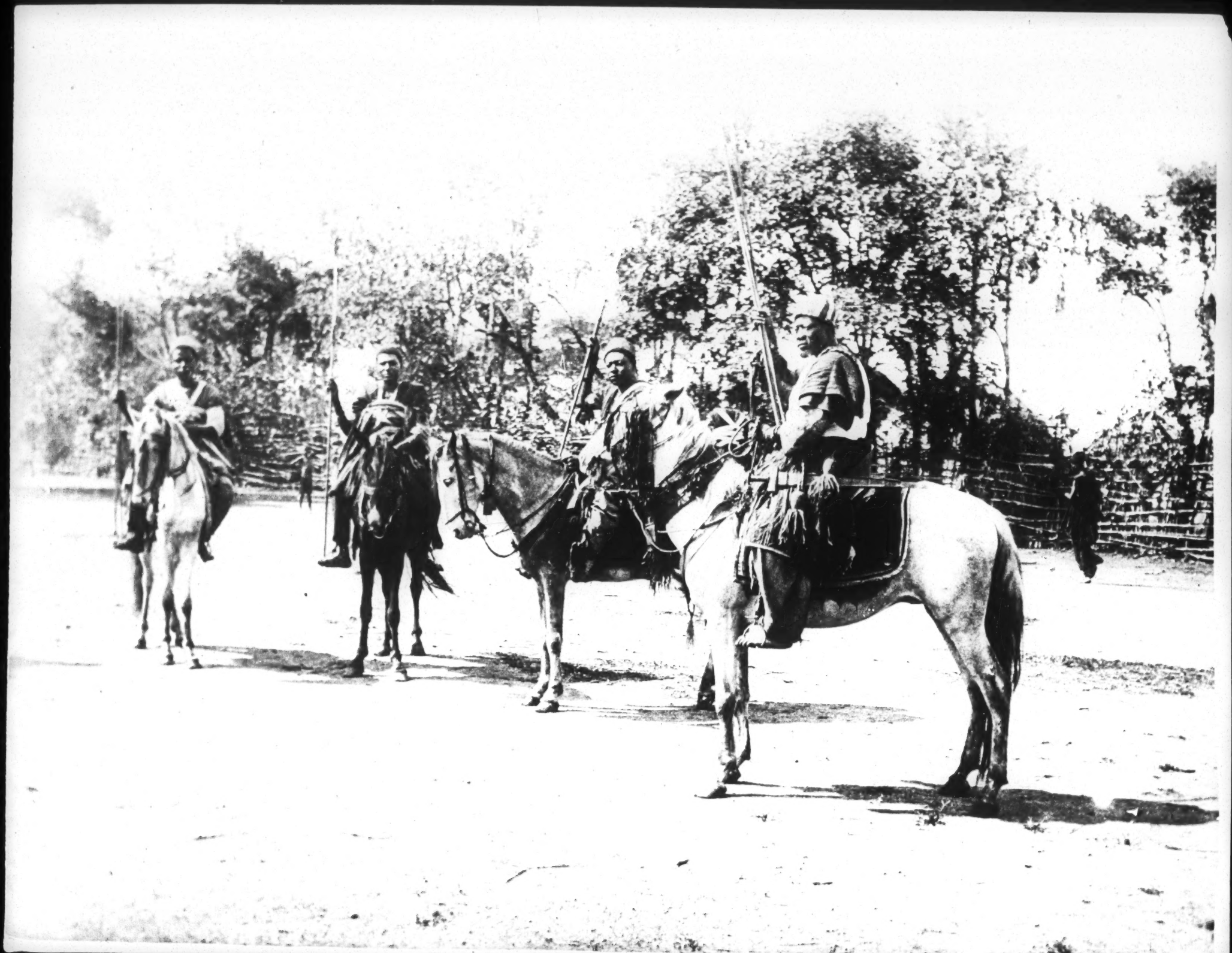
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Azemmour, Morocco. Camp of Sidi-ali. Instruction of new
soldiers for France. Trench work/

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Further. The Sultan coming out of his palace.

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Fumban. The Sultan's cavalry.

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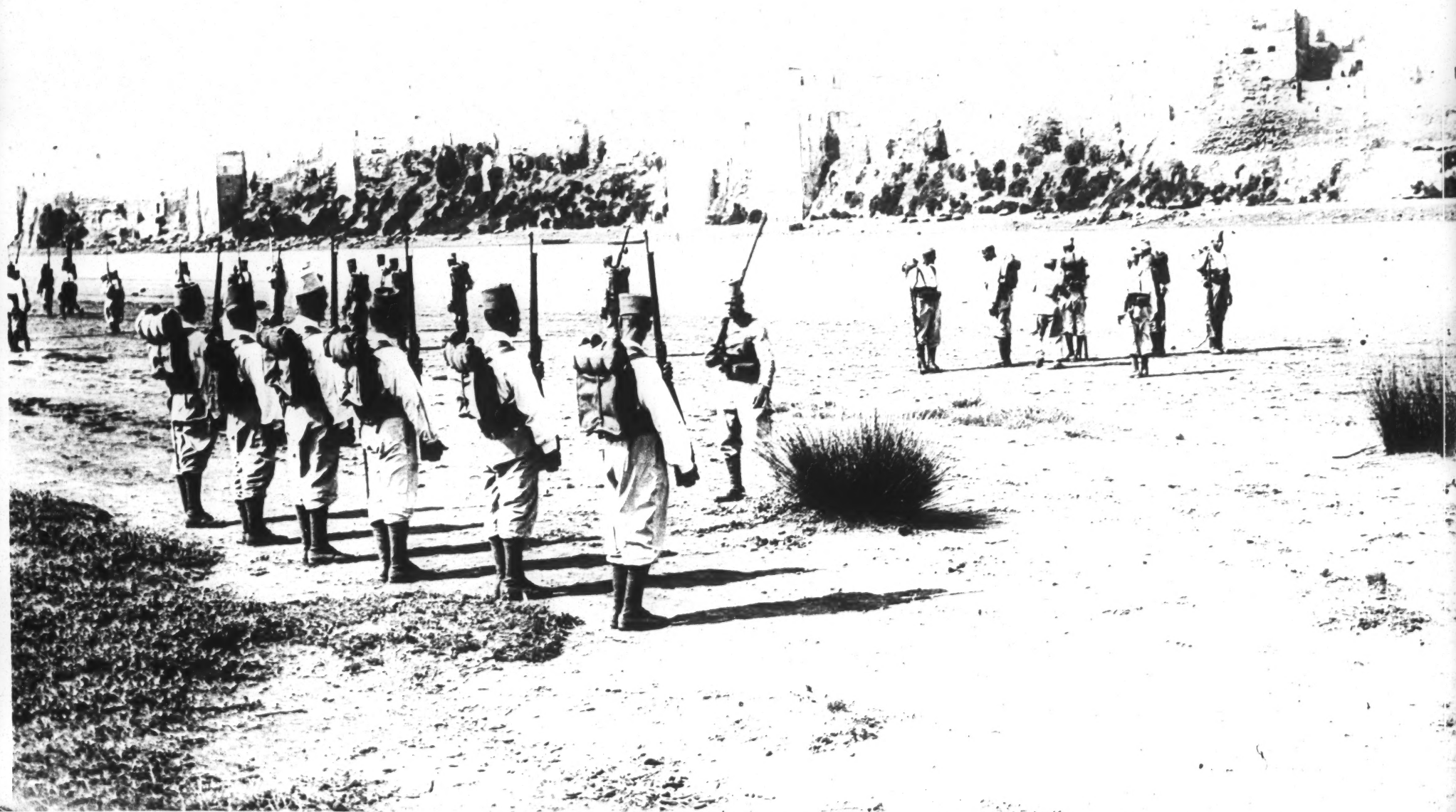
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Azemmour, Morocco. Instruction of new recruits from Morocco.

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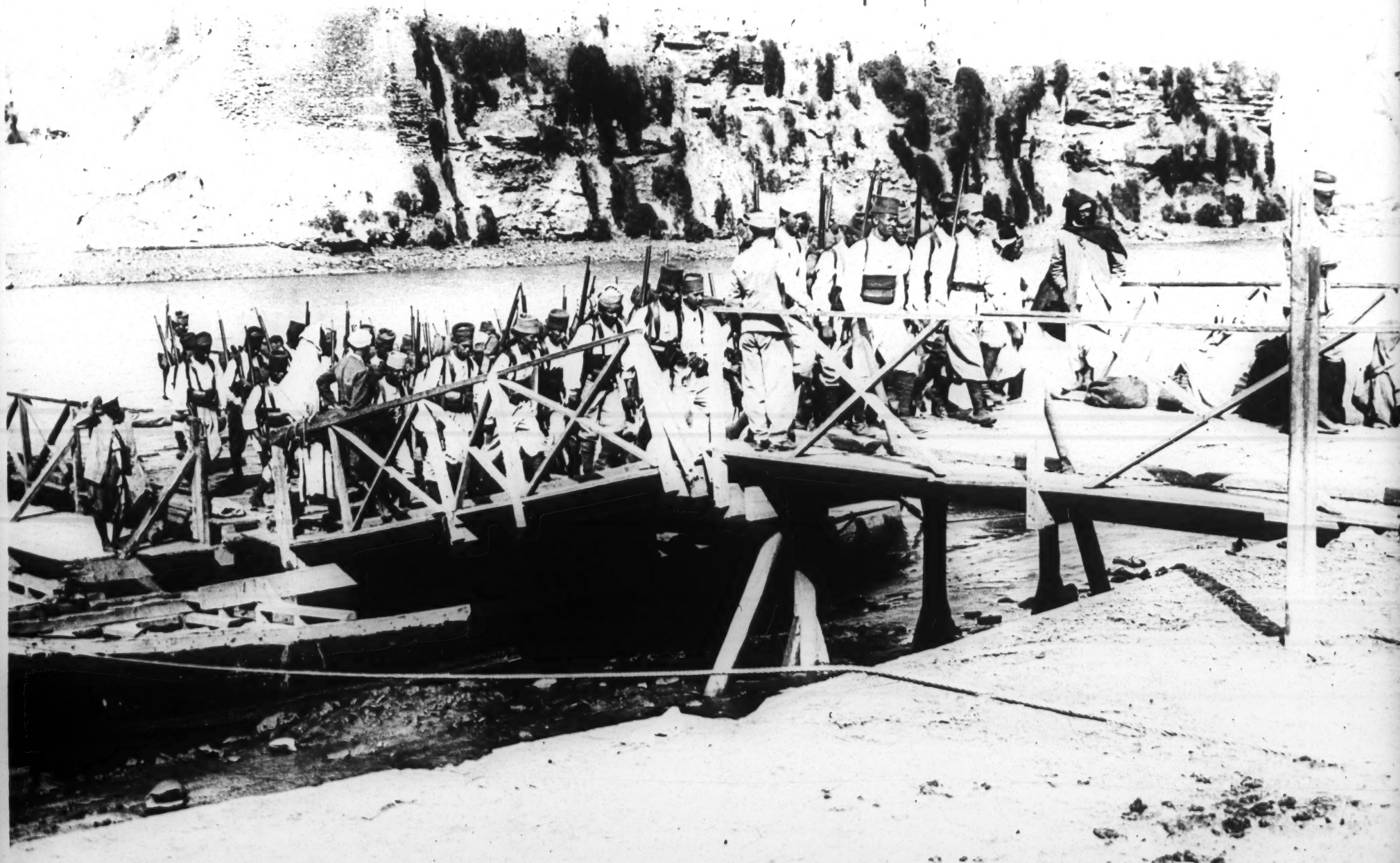
French peasant children enviously watching French soldiers in ~~maneuver~~ .

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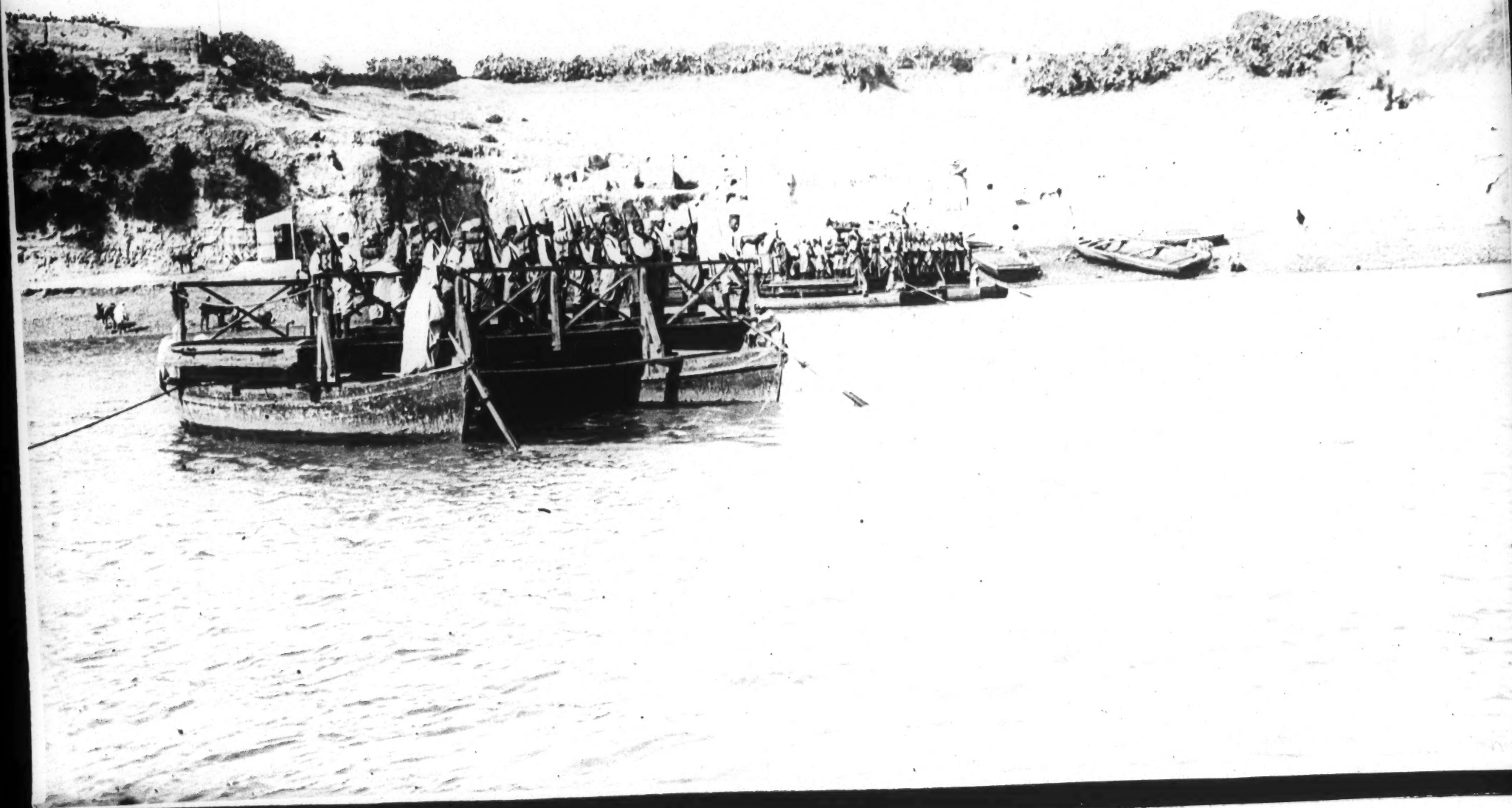
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Azemmour (Morocco)
Redly haired tramp
on his way to France

M. J. J. J.

Azemmour, Morocco. Newly trained troops on their way to France
from Morocco.

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Bare. old German residence.

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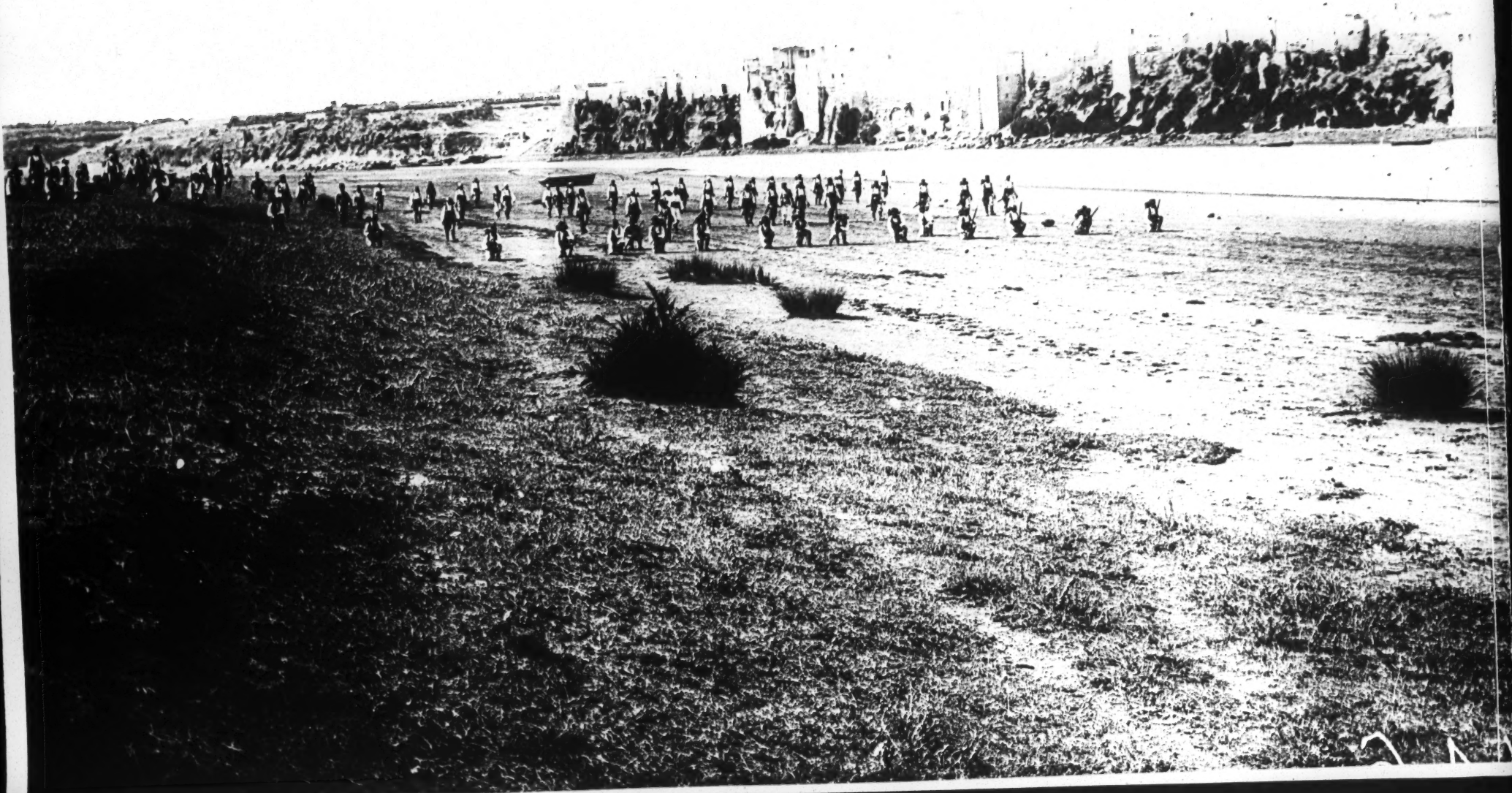
Agenmavur. Morocco.

Instruction of new moroccan
recruits still going on, more
troops are trained daily to
replace those lost in
France



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Medium 32

Azemmour, Morocco. Camp of Sidi-ali. Instruction of new soldiers for France. Indulging in native sports.

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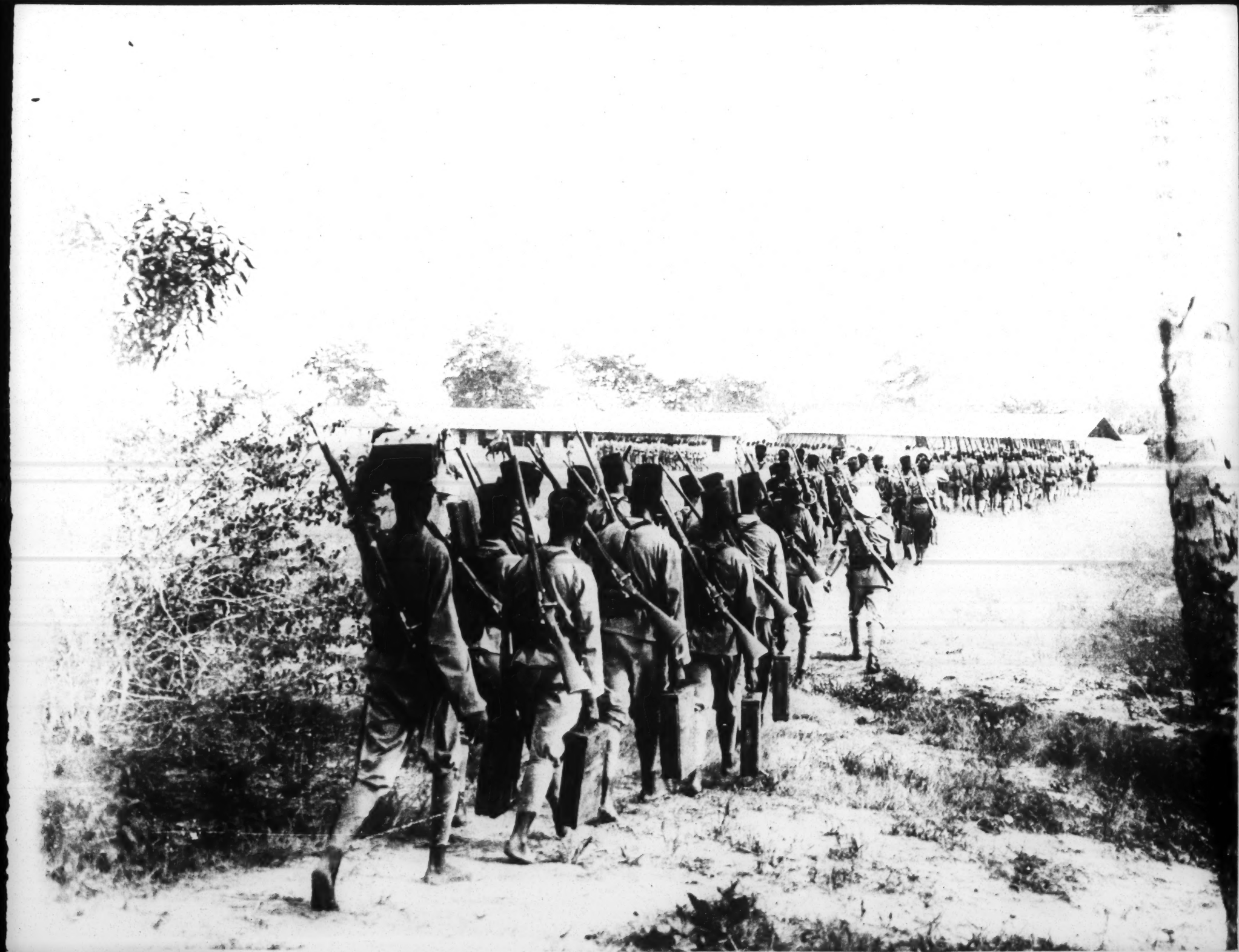
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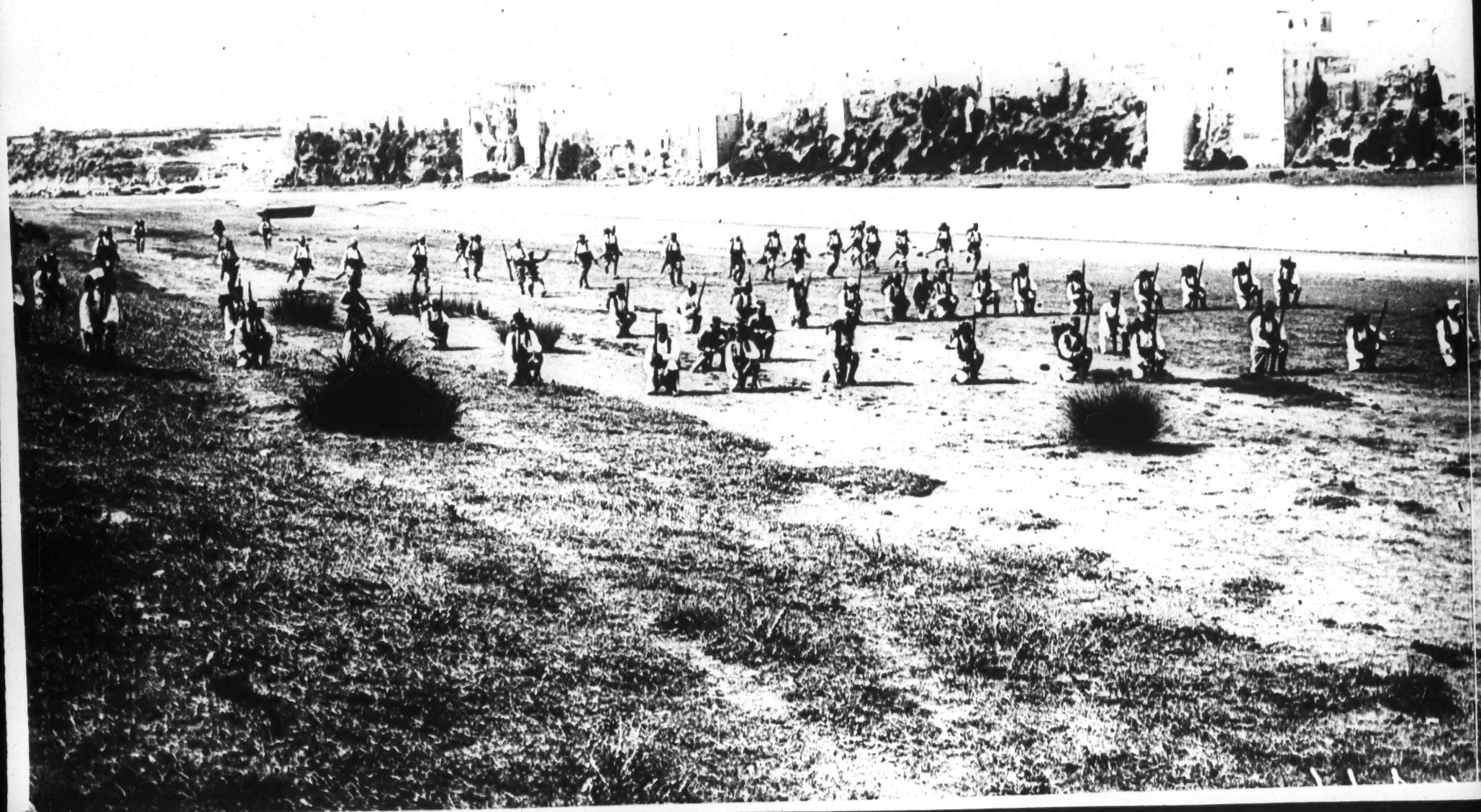
Azemmour, Morocco. Training new soldiers from Morocco, for France.

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Duala - Soldiers at drill
outside their barracks

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Ozenmair (Morocco)
Instruction of new Moroccan
Soldiers for France

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The columns at Lualaba
Barrocho at play

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Funeral of King Oba Akova



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Armory of the police gunners
Drilling in the yard

F mban. Archers and musicians.

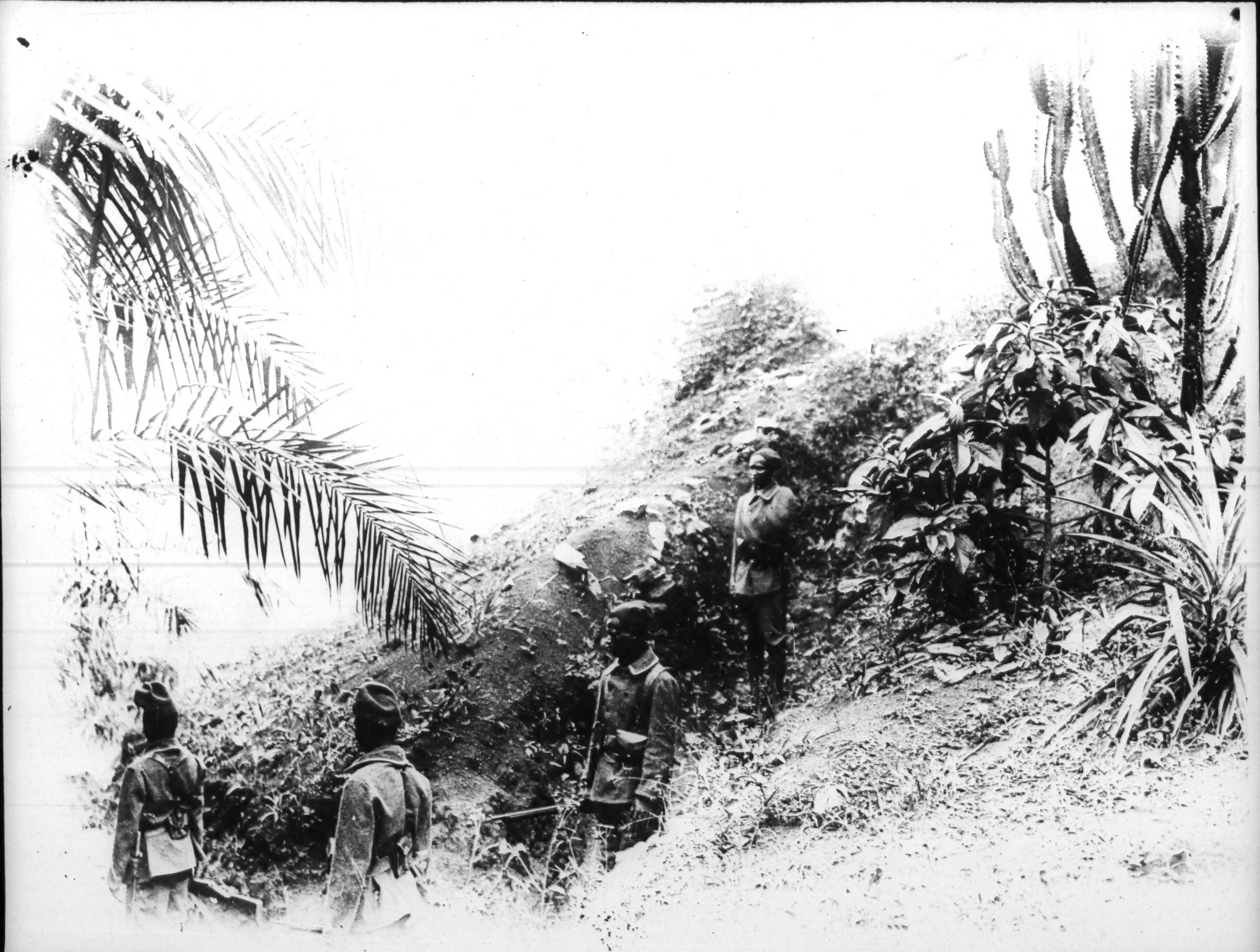
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Lolodorf. Trenches constructed by the Germans.

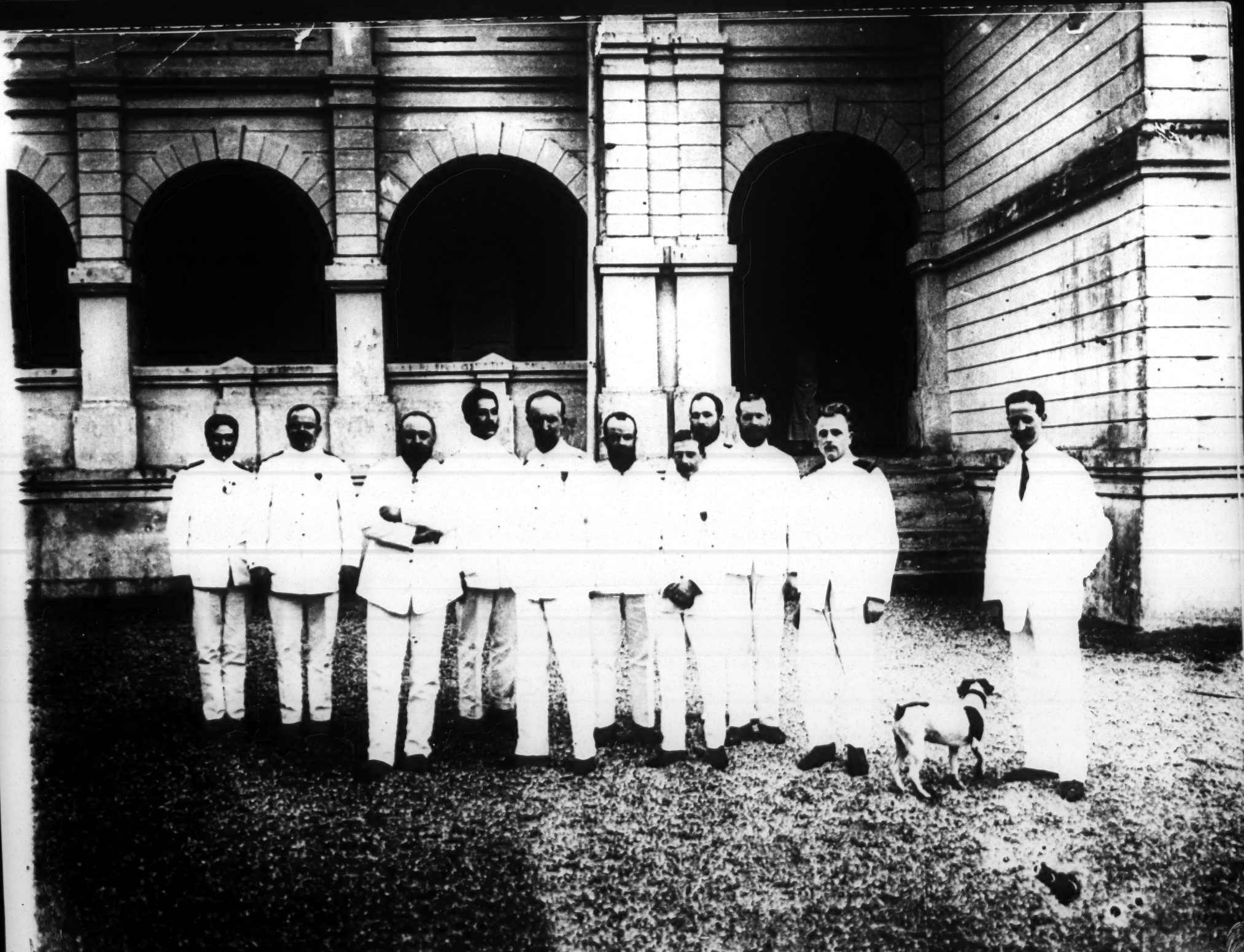
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Camp of the Duane
3rd Co. of gunners
Drilling





Yaoundi . Members of the S.P.C.A.

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Duala - The governor's
offices

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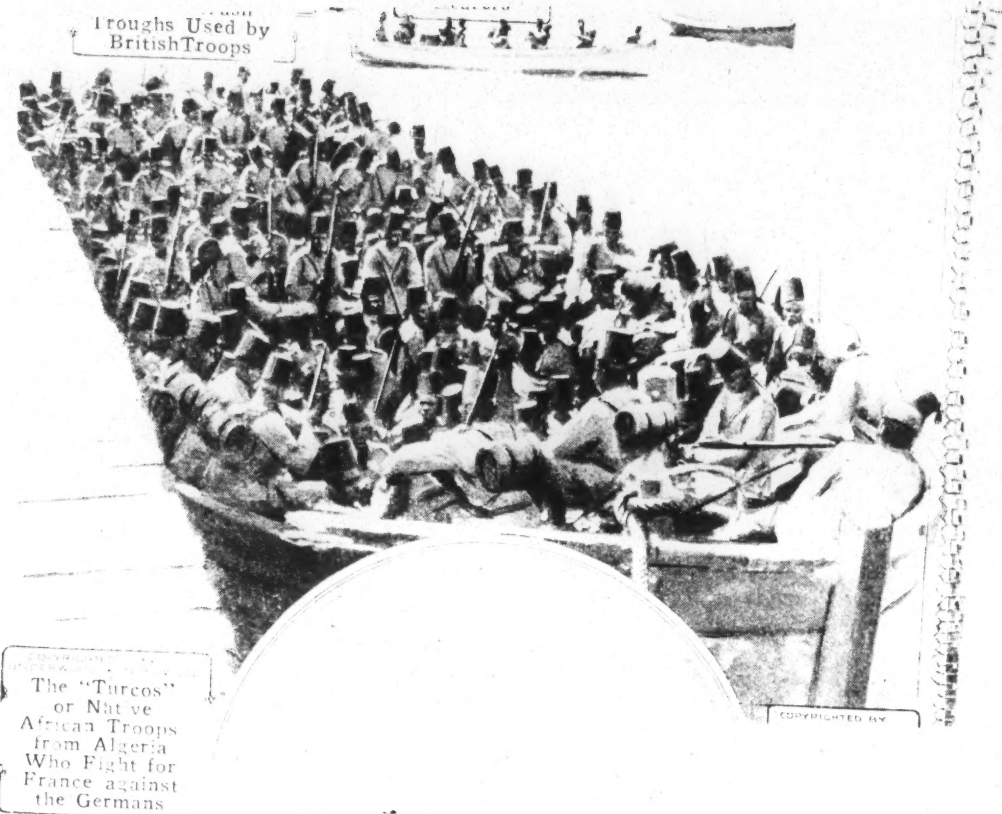
Azemmour, Morocco. Camp of Sidi-Ali. Instruction of new soldiers
in trench work.

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MARKET OUTSIDE TRIPOLI'S WALLS CASTLE AND CEMETERY ON THE RIGHT



The "Turcos" or Native African Troops from Algeria Who Fight for France against the Germans

AFRICA, ENGLAND, FRANCE



Another version of the Triple Alliance. Note the love the Frenchman and the African have for their English pal—the sailor. Their arms are entwined around him. This trio was photographed by our Paris correspondent, who learned that they had distinguished themselves in battle. The name of the black soldier is Palletto Ben-fer, son of a noted merchant of the Congo Free State.

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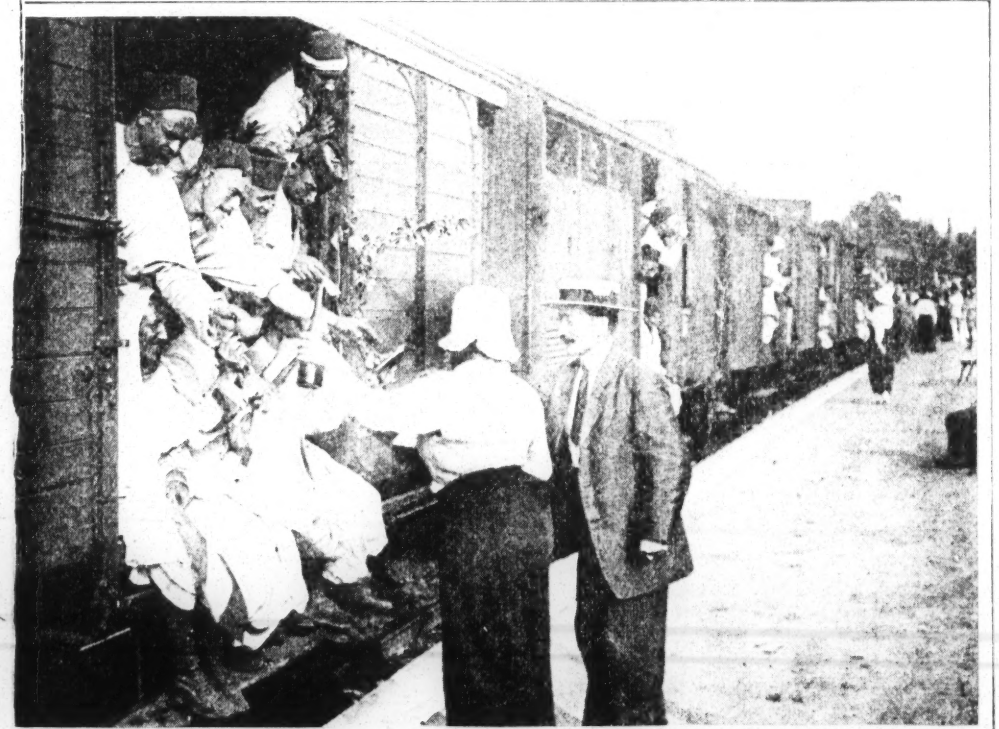
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Wounded "Turcos," troops from the French colonies in Africa, being taken to a Red Cross Hospital near Meaux

THE INDEPENDENT

369



FRANCE'S FAMOUS TURCOS ON THE WAY TO THE FRONT
The Turcos, who come from Algeria, are famous as horsemen and for their marksmanship. They are trained to fight from childhood. The dispatches have already told of their brilliance and ardor against the Germans

THE BONE AND SINEW OF THE FRENCH ARMY

The Chicago Defender 11/14/14



Detachment of France's Fearless Black Soldiers Waiting for Word to March. These are the Men the Government Depends Upon for Victory, and Whom it Delights to Honor. The Flag They Serve Protects Them.



French Girl Giving
Wine to Algerian
Troops Passing
Through Maesail
for the Belgian
Frontier →

The Chicago Defender 10/10/14

Does This Look Like the Act of Savages?

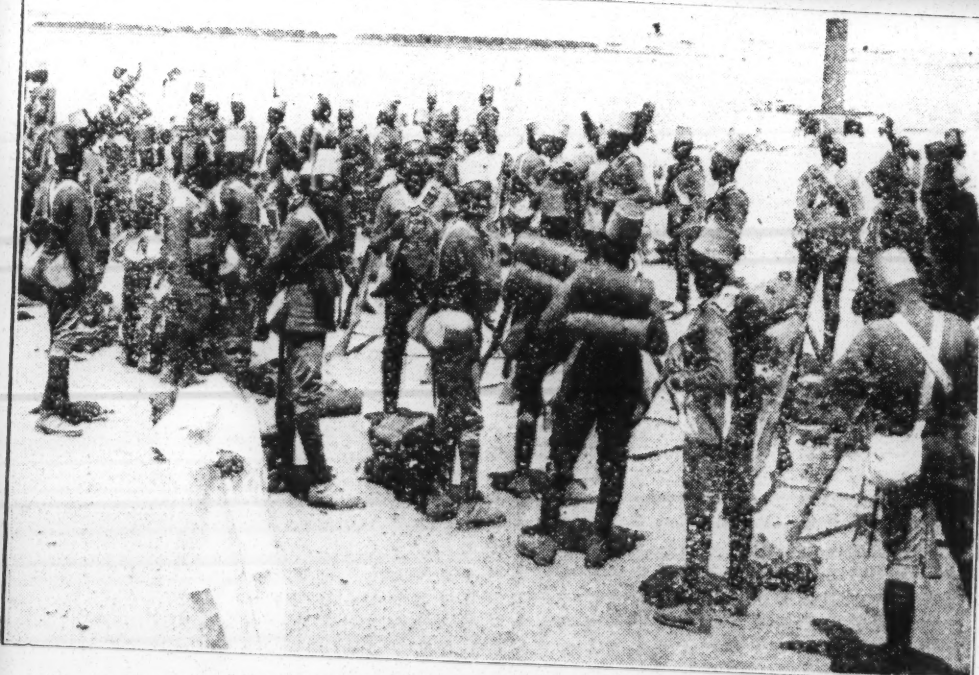


These three men were decorated with the Order of the Iron Cross for conspicuous bravery in battle. There is no sign of ferocity in this picture. No Red Cross nurse could be more tender. The ungodly spirit that dominates the hearts of the lynchers could never enter the hearts of these brave black soldiers.



Turcos—French Soldiers from Africa.

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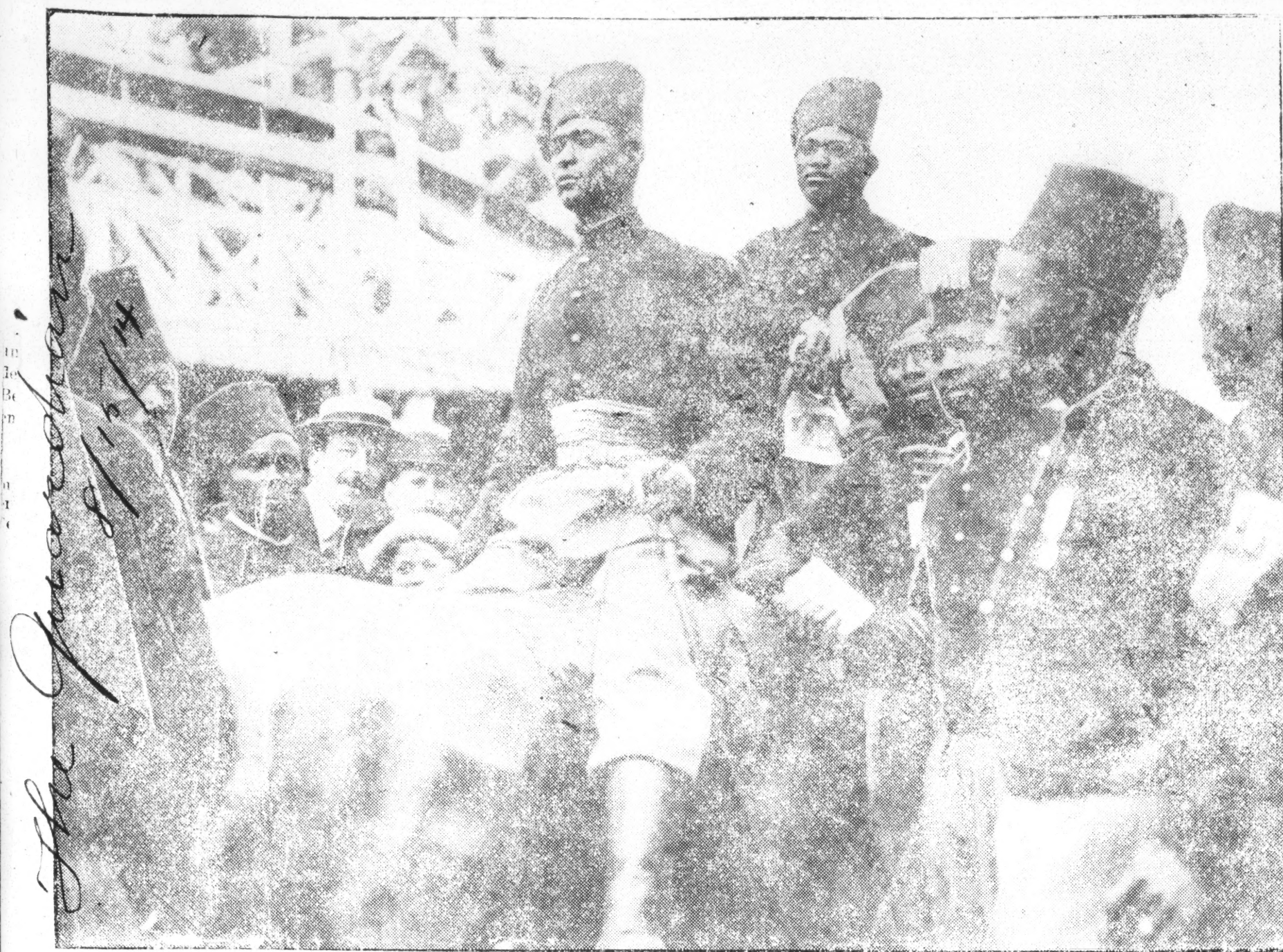
SUDANESE SOLDIERS. The European war has brought these Sudanese soldiers to the front. They will meet the turks if they attempt to invade Egypt. The Sudanese are well trained fighters. (Photo copyright by U. & L.)

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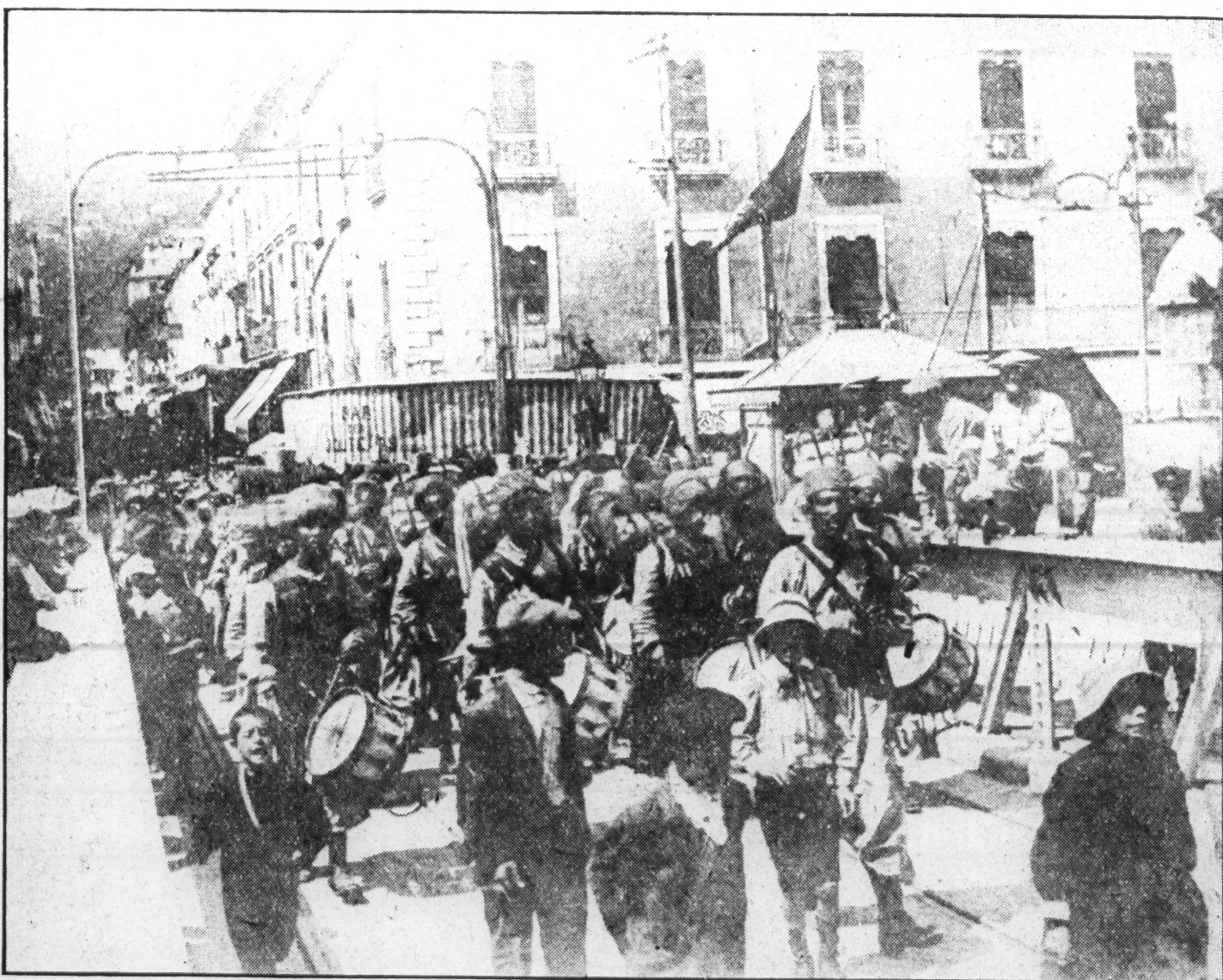
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FAMOUS BLACK TROOPS OF FRANCE LEAD ALSACE ADVANCE



THE FAMOUS FIGHTING TURCOS OF ALGERIA. SEVERAL REGIMENTS OF TURCOS HAVE BEEN PRESSED INTO SERVICE BY THE FRENCH IN THE ALSACE CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE GERMANS. THE TURCOS' LOVE FOR WAR MAKES THEM INVALUABLE IN LINE OF ATTACK OF THE FRENCH FORCES AND THE GERMANS WERE COMPLETELY DISCOMBATED BY THEIR DESPERATE FIGHTING.

The Chicago Defender 10/13/14 Detachment of African Troops That Set Paris Wild



On the Way Through the Streets These Troops Excited Great Admiration. Never Did the Parisians See Such Fine Uniform Physique in Such a Large Body of Men. This Detachment Has Just Left the Station and Is Going Out Into the Boulevard de Sebastopol.



ALGERIANS AT ARRAS. In the thick of the fighting at Arras were the Algerians. The Arabs will die fighting rather than to retreat or surrender. They are giving considerable aid to France. (Photo copyright by I. N. S.)

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